

OHIO.

Charles E. Hixson, at Leesburg, Ohio.
 Arkinson B. Pond, at New London, Ohio.
 Allen W. Somers, at Brookville, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Freeman I. Lott, at Montrose, Pa.
 A. C. McGillivray, at Ambridge, Pa.

UTAH.

Fred Jorgensen, at Ephraim, Utah.

VERMONT.

Paul G. Ross, at Poultney, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

Charles Alexander, at Boydton, Va.
 Thomas W. Carter, at Orange, Va.
 John O. Jackson, at Blackstone, Va.
 Charles L. Pritchard, at Front Royal, Va.

WASHINGTON.

Edwin L. Brunton, at Walla Walla, Wash.
 Emmett R. Henderson, at Waitsburg, Wash.
 George N. Lamphere, at Palouse, Wash.

WYOMING.

Frank E. Lucas, at Buffalo, Wyo.
 Harvey Springer, at Cambria, Wyo.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 15, 1910.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, in some remarks which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] yesterday inserted into the RECORD, under leave of the House, I assume, appear these words:

I am aware of the fact that a few days ago the Attorney-General of the United States had read into the RECORD, in violation of the rules of this House, by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] a remarkable statement.

Mr. Speaker, I move to strike from the RECORD the words "in violation of the rules of this House," because that statement is not based upon facts.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to get full knowledge of the motion of the gentleman, and the Clerk will read that portion of the RECORD to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the words "in violation of the rules of this House," which appear near the bottom of the second column of the RECORD on page 4698, and in that connection I desire to say that I am informed by some of my colleagues that the matter referred to was actually said upon the floor of the House and not inserted. It appears in the body of the gentleman's remarks. I assumed it was inserted.

Mr. MANN. How can the gentleman strike it out?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. One moment. The Clerk will read from the RECORD what the gentleman refers to.

The Clerk read as follows:

I am aware of the fact that a few days ago the Attorney-General of the United States had read into the RECORD, in violation of the rules of this House, by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], a remarkable statement. The statement is published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this session as of the 28th day of March. In the letter the Attorney-General, referring to the charge that he was "the former attorney of the sugar trust," says:

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, the only sentence that I call attention to, or that I am interested in at all, is the accusation that I had read into the RECORD certain matter in violation of the rules of the House. That is all that interests me.

The SPEAKER. And the gentleman's motion is to strike that from the RECORD?

Mr. BENNET of New York. To strike from the RECORD the words "in violation of the rules of this House."

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order because the gentleman's motion to strike out of the RECORD words spoken on the floor of the House at this time is not in order, for the reason that if they were improper the attention of the House should have been called to them at the time and they should have been taken down and acted on then. This not having been done, it is too late to make a motion to strike them from the RECORD. It is not now a matter of privilege. Besides that I raise the further question of order that it is not a proposition to strike from the RECORD these remarks because they are not accurate or correct. It is something to be replied to merely by the gentleman who takes issue with the statement.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state in connection with the point of order made by the gentleman from Georgia that the words complained of were spoken on this floor, and the stenographic notes will so show. I have the original notes as written out by the stenographer in my office, and I have sent for them. They were spoken on the floor.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I might say I have so stated myself prior to the statement of the gentleman from Illinois. I am informed that it is a fact the words were spoken on the floor. I was present and did not hear them, but a number of gentlemen say they did hear the words stated on the floor. There is no conflict between the gentleman and myself on that point, but I simply want to deny that that letter was inserted in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to state it was inserted in violation of the rules of this House. The rules of this House do not permit an outsider, under the practice of this House, and come on the floor and with a personal letter and debate questions with Members in this House.

Mr. BENNET of New York. What happened, as the RECORD will bear out—

Mr. RAINEY. The letter went in by unanimous consent; anybody could have objected to it; and if there had been objection, it would not have been permitted to have been read.

Mr. BENNET of New York. The letter was read under the same rule under which the gentleman inserted his remarks; that is, the gentleman asked unanimous consent, and no one objected. I did the same thing in relation to the letter of the Attorney-General. There was no objection. It was read from the desk, and the gentleman, it seems to me, ought not to make any such statement as that in relation to the practice of this House when he is familiar with the practice. We are all familiar with it. The gentleman was indulging in it himself in asking unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD, which was granted. He inserted editorials from newspapers, as he had the right to do under the leave of the House, and I had the right to have read from the Clerk's desk the letter from the Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, after listening to the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Illinois, it is evident it is only a matter of a difference of opinion between them as to what the rules are. It is evidently only a difference of opinion between the gentlemen as to what the rules of the House properly construed mean and permit, so I submit the motion of the gentleman from New York is out of order.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I will state to the House that the gentleman from New York must be mistaken when he states that he was not present when those words were uttered on the floor, because immediately afterwards—

Mr. BENNET of New York. I stated I was present.

Mr. RAINEY. Oh, you were; I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes. I said I was present, but did not hear the expression; but several Members have assured me the gentleman from Illinois did make use of the expression on the floor, and therefore I have no doubt of it.

Mr. RAINEY. Therefore I undertake to say there is nothing to discuss before the House. Those words were spoken on the floor.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we now have the proposition that it is not the question of the abuse of the privilege granted by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD; that it is an abuse of the privileges of the House of words spoken in debate upon the floor of the House. Now, I grant you, under the precedent, that if it were a violation of the rules of the House in extending remarks upon permission granted by the House to do so, that the House may this morning, or at any other time that its attention was called to it after an abuse of the privilege granted to extend remarks, have them stricken from the RECORD, and that such a motion becomes a privileged motion, to be considered at any time; but I insist now that granting, for the sake of argument only, there was

a breach of the rules of the House, a breach of the rules governing decorum in debate, that it was the duty of the gentleman who was here, or some one who was here, to have called attention to such breach of decorum in debate and to have had the words taken down and read to the Member and give him an opportunity to retract; and if he did not, to enforce the ordinary parliamentary rules as provided for in our Manual of the Rules for such violation of breach of decorum.

The Speaker could have directed the Clerk to take down the words if they were decided to be disorderly, and it becomes then a question for the House to determine whether they were disorderly and a breach of the decorum of the House and of the rules of debate, and what they will do in the matter. But to wait, Mr. Speaker, until this morning, when the matter is brought to the attention of the House, boiled down to its last analysis and analyzed, it is simply a question of opinion between the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINY] whether or not it is true it was in violation of the rules of the House. It does not present a question of privilege, but simply a question of opinion. Therefore I raise the question that it is not privileged whether or not these words spoken are words to be now stricken out, or whether the gentleman from New York, being able to show, as he claims he does, that it was done by the permission of the House, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINY] insisting that the House had no right to give that permission, that that raises the question of privilege or whether it is a mere question of difference of opinion. There would be no end to the motions that we might have here every morning where we differ as to the truth of an assertion of a Member. We might spend hours and days upon a motion to strike from a Member's speech, either uttered upon the floor or printed in the RECORD by permission of the House, words that we did not believe contained an exact statement of fact. It is a bad precedent to set, Mr. Speaker, for the House to engage in the business of striking out words which are not disorderly, which are not in violation of the rules of the House, and about which there is simply a difference of opinion between the gentleman who makes the assertion that they are not accurate and the gentleman who makes the assertion that they are accurate. If we followed that course, we could spend all our time correcting speeches of Members which do not accord with our view of the fact. I therefore make the point of order and insist that it is not privileged, Mr. Speaker, and that we ought not to consider the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] to strike the words from the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], having made a motion to strike out the remarks which were uttered upon the floor, if his proposition is based upon the suggestion that the statement is erroneous?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Absolutely.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that by making the motion to strike out—

Mr. BENNET of New York. I will complete that answer. At the time I made the statement to the House, as I have said two or three times since, I was under the impression that the remark being in the part of the speech which is evidently extended in the RECORD, that it was a part extended in the RECORD. Since then the gentleman himself and others on the floor have informed me that the statement was made on the floor.

Mr. MANN. As I understand now, it was ascertained that the language to which the gentleman objects was uttered on the floor of the House and no exception taken at the time?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Now, does the gentleman's proposition go to the fact that the statement is erroneous, and therefore he moves to strike it out?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman assume, then, by moving to strike out certain language in the speech of my colleague from Illinois [Mr. RAINY] on the ground that that language is erroneous, that the rest of the speech is true? [Laughter.]

Mr. BENNET of New York. By no means. I am simply separating one error from the rest.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman undertakes to have the House differentiate between the erroneous statements and the correct statements in a speech made by a gentleman on the floor of the House, and the gentleman undertakes to strike out a line on the ground that that statement is erroneous. If we take that position, certainly we then assume by that action that the rest of the statements are correct.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Oh, no. My interest lies as a Member of the House in this, that another Member of the House has arisen and made a statement that a certain action of mine was a violation of the rules.

Mr. MANN. That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. BENNET of New York. It is the record. It is an accusation of fact.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman's speech and the speeches of everybody else in the House contain a great many statements of facts to which some one else will not agree. Now, does the gentleman presume that on such statement of fact that it is in order in the House thereafter to have the House pass upon the correctness of the statement of facts?

Mr. BENNET of New York. My position is this: That when one Member of the House rises in his place in the morning after and questions the words uttered in the House it is the privilege of the Member so accused to move to strike them from the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is right in part of his statement. The gentleman does not assume that if he rises on the floor of the House and says the words were in violation of some rule of the House, that therefore on his statement they should be stricken out, if he did not show that the words violated the rule. The debate occurred.

Mr. BENNET of New York. The gentleman has no doubt at all that the gentleman from Illinois would rise next morning and move to strike them out.

Mr. MANN. I will state, in reply to that, that I never would move to strike them out; and never would move to strike out what took place in the House. I do not believe that the House will strike out a line that is uttered in the House; nor do I believe that the House ought to strike out a line that is uttered in the House. If some one has erroneously stated the position of the gentleman, and what the gentleman has done, if it is a violation of privilege, he can rise to a question of privilege and state the case. If it does not then state his position, he has the right some time to obtain the floor and state his position. But the gentleman is trying to correct what took place in the House on a question of opinion purely. I am not entirely certain myself, but if a gentleman read a letter from the Attorney-General criticising an expression of opinion of some Member on the floor of the House, that is a violation of the privileges of the House.

Mr. BENNET of New York. That is not what the gentleman did.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I desire to call my colleague's attention to just exactly what the gentleman from Illinois said. He said: I am aware of the fact that a few days ago the Attorney-General of the United States had read into the RECORD, in violation of the rules of the House—

Mr. BENNET of New York. He went further.

Mr. FITZGERALD (continuing).

by the gentleman from New York, a remarkable statement.

Now, there is no charge against my colleague.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Oh, yes; there is.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is a charge against the Attorney-General, in violation of the privileges of this House, on a statement made in debate, of having sent a letter to be used here as part of the debate. That unquestionably would be held to be in violation of the privileges of the House. So far as my colleague's name was concerned, there is no accusation against him. The charge is that the violation of the rules was by the Attorney-General.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Oh, no.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Let us see what he did. If the gentleman from Illinois had intended to raise the question that the Attorney-General had violated the privileges of the House, I assume that the gentleman from Illinois would have desired to have used the technically correct expression just as my colleague would. If the Attorney-General sent here a letter which was attempted to be used as a part of the discussion in which statements of Members made in debate were challenged, it would have been a violation of the rules of the House. Perhaps it is not technically accurately expressed, but the charge is not against my colleague; the charge is against the Attorney-General.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Why is my name used at all, if the charge is against the Attorney-General? Certainly my name ought not to be attached to it. The purpose is evident, and I have the right to assume that he attached my name to something, which is improper, and he did that in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I think not.

Mr. MANN. I think the gentleman from New York has strained his imagination to reach that interpretation.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I think the people who read it would reach the same conclusion.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted, I might call the attention of the Speaker to this fact: While it

has been held a matter of privilege, and the motion has been entertained as a motion of privilege, to strike out from the printed RECORD statements which were made and unchallenged in the House, the statements so permitted to be stricken out were always words which were disorderly and which would have subjected the gentleman using them to be called to order when they were uttered.

This statement in the RECORD is not such a statement; it is not a disorderly statement; it is not a statement in violation of the rules. It attributes no motives, and does not characterize the motive of a Member of this House. It charges the Attorney-General with having written a letter in which he questioned the accuracy of a statement; and if a violation of the rules of the House has been committed, I am inclined to the belief that, so far as that statement of the gentleman from Illinois is concerned, that his statement is absolutely correct.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman must be careful, because his colleague in the morning may move to strike out the debate on the floor of the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. I shall risk that.

Mr. MANN. That is no more than the gentleman is doing now, on the same remark made yesterday, and with equal logic.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The only connection that my colleague had with the matter was that on a certain occasion, by leave of the House, he presented this letter and had it read. I think that is the only inference which can be drawn from the statement of the gentleman from Illinois. The charge is not against a Member of the House, but against the Attorney-General. It has never been deemed desirable to have outsiders challenge, by statements placed in the RECORD, statements made by Members in debate. The same result can always be accomplished as effectively in another way.

The SPEAKER. The practice of the House touching the expunging from the RECORD of words spoken in debate has not been uniform. The general rule is that where a Member is speaking, if some other Member conceives him to be not in order in what he is saying, he is called to order, and then it is his duty to take his seat, under the rule, until the House orders that he proceed, or otherwise.

Words spoken in debate, under the practice of the House ordinarily, have not been expunged, and yet there are exceptions. The most notable case was during the last Congress, when the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLETT] made a speech in which he made some charges and personal reflections upon the President. He was called to order, but not until he had proceeded for some time; and afterwards the House, on resolution, struck out matters that he had stated on the floor of the House without being called to order. That case was exceptional, in that it involved the relations of the House to a coordinate branch of the Government, the President. The present case involves the relation of Members of the House to one another.

As a general proposition it is in order for the House to control the RECORD by resolution, as was done in the WILLETT case. If a Member, being called to order, proceeds, not in order, then, under the practice of the House and the rules, the Speaker, on his own motion, may expunge from the RECORD what is stated out of order. This is not that case.

When Mr. Randall was Speaker, on February 1, 1878—

Mr. John H. Baker, of Indiana, made certain charges against the Doorkeeper of the House, presenting certain affidavits reflecting on his character, which were made a part of the speech.

After action on the charges, Mr. Charles C. Ellsworth, of Michigan, moved that the affidavits, which were ex parte, be stricken from the record of debates. This motion was agreed to, but was subsequently reconsidered.

Thereupon Mr. Baker protested that the affidavits were a part of his speech made on the floor in support of his motion, and that a majority on the floor had no right to expurgate the RECORD, thus saying by resolution what sentiments a Member should utter on the floor of the House.

The Speaker said:

"The Chair thinks that the position taken by the gentleman from Indiana * * * is the correct one, that the House can not eliminate from the remarks of a Member what has been permitted to be made part of his remarks in order."

No appeal was taken from this decision, but Mr. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, said that the decision seemed just to all concerned, and that in all his service on the Committee on Rules he remembered but two instances where the House had struck from the RECORD what had been said, and in each case it was done because the words were spoken against order.

Yet the Chair was inclined to hesitate about sustaining the point of order, but the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] states that when he first presented the motion he was under the impression that these words were not stated in actual debate, but were printed by leave of the House, the ordinary leave to print. He has subsequently stated that he is informed and is satisfied that the words were actually spoken by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY].

While ordinarily the Chair would submit the question to the House to determine by vote whether the words covered by the

motion should be stricken from the RECORD, yet under all the conditions, each case resting upon its own merits, the Chair is inclined to sustain the point of order, realizing that if a majority of the House should be of a different opinion, there is always opportunity for the majority to register that opinion by an appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, in view of the ruling by the Chair, I ask permission for two minutes in which to address the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, the letter from the Attorney-General was not inserted in violation of any rules of this House. What occurred was this: On March 28 the RECORD shows, page 3856, as follows:

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to have read from the Clerk's desk the following letter from the Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to have read a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

During the reading the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT], an expert parliamentarian, said:

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, is this by unanimous consent, or is it a part of the debate?

The CHAIRMAN. It is being read by unanimous consent.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the letter.

He was informed that it was by unanimous consent, and he made no further protest. That is what occurs every day, and I want my statement of what actually occurred to go out alongside of the statement of the gentleman from Illinois that—

A few days ago the Attorney-General of the United States had read into the RECORD, in violation of the rules of this House, by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], a remarkable statement.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Does not the RECORD show that I would have objected if I had been present?

Mr. BENNET of New York. The RECORD indicates that had the gentleman been present he might have objected.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The truth is I tried to get down in front in time to hear what it was, but did not succeed or would have objected.

Mr. BENNET of New York. When unanimous consent had been given, the gentleman from Georgia, a Member of long experience and a good parliamentarian, recognized that it was proper that it should be read, and that it was under the rules of the House.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I could not object then. I do not want the gentleman to put me in the position of affirming that it was proper to be read.

BILLS ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. LAW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering bills on the Private Calendar under the rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for consideration of bills on the Private Calendar under the rule.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House, with Mr. CAMPBELL in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering bills on the Private Calendar, and the Clerk will read the first bill.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO.

The first bill on the Private Calendar was Senate joint resolution 14, for the relief of the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., of New York and Shanghai.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. A question of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The question of order is that this day, Friday, is set apart for the consideration of war claims, and on this day preference must be given to war claims. The bill now being called up to be read by the Clerk is not one privileged on this day, but has been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rules this is Private Calendar day, and war claims have precedence over bills reported from the Committee on Claims, but not over other claims on the Private Calendar.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:
Senate joint resolution 14.

Resolved, etc., That the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., of New York and Shanghai, shall be regarded and treated as an American firm in respect of the so-called Boxer indemnity fund, and that there shall be paid to the said firm out of the said funds the amount held by the United States commissioners at Peking "to constitute a valid claim for indemnification" for the losses and damages suffered by the said firm by reason of the so-called Boxer uprising, to wit, \$10,544.64, less \$1,977.44, heretofore awarded and paid to Mr. J. R. Patterson, a partner in the said firm, and a citizen of the United States, for his share of three-sixteenths in the said firm, leaving \$8,567.17 to be paid to the said firm, together with interest at the same rate and from the same date as heretofore allowed and paid by the Department of State on the other awards or allowances of the said commissioners, until paid, such payment to be made to the said firm out of the sum of \$2,000,000 reserved in and by the joint resolution providing for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity, approved May 25, 1908, on proof satisfactory to the Secretary of State that Mr. James S. Fearon, senior partner of said firm, has been duly naturalized as a citizen of the United States, and that no claim has been paid or allowed for the said losses and damages of the said firm, in whole or in part, through the British Government or otherwise than hereinbefore stated.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make payment as aforesaid to the said firm upon the order or certificate of the Secretary of State as hereinbefore provided.

Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas. I understood the ruling of the Chair to hold that war claims take precedence.

The CHAIRMAN. Over claims.

Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas. This was reported by the Committee on Claims, and seems to be a private claim.

Mr. MANN. On the face of it the gentleman is correct, but the reference was changed from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the bill was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The ruling of the Chair was that this being war-claims day, war claims took precedence over bills reported from the Committee on Claims, but not over bills reported from other committees.

Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas. The calendar shows that this was reported from the Committee on Claims; but, as I understand the gentleman from Illinois, it was, in fact, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has the report, which shows that the bill was, in fact, reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the reference having been changed from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas. It is a claim for money.

The CHAIRMAN. But the rule makes a distinction only between bills reported from the Committee on War Claims and the Committee on Claims.

The question is on laying the bill aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries a large amount and it is in the nature of a precedent. I think some explanation ought to be made by somebody.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Chairman, this bill is reported from the committee of which I am a member, although by the gentleman who is now the chairman of the committee [Mr. FOSTER of Vermont]. The facts about the matter are these: The firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co. had been in business in China for many years, prior to the Boxer troubles. It was recognized as an American firm at the particular time. There were three partners, Mr. James S. Fearon, who owns a ten-sixteenths interest; Mr. Joseph Reed Patterson, owning a three-sixteenths interest; and Mr. Clarence Ward Wrightson, who also owned a three-sixteenths interest. Mr. Joseph Reed Patterson was an American citizen. Mr. Fearon, who owned the controlling interest in the firm, while a British subject, had prior to that time filed his declaration of intention to become an American citizen, and in 1903, as soon as he could get his full papers, or in 1903 at any rate, he became an American citizen; so that thirteen-sixteenths of the firm is owned by Americans. There was an award paid by the commissioners to Joseph R. Patterson for his three-sixteenths. The firm could not go to anyone else except the Americans, because the only partner who was not either an American or had not declared his intention was a British subject, and the British commissioners had adopted the rule of a preponderance of nationality, and treated firms as entities. Now, Mr. Fearon and Mr. Patterson both being Americans, and the firm having been recognized as an American firm, with headquarters in the State of New York, it seemed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs only fair that out of these \$2,000,000 which had been paid by the Chinese Government—they had paid something over \$10,000,000, and we turned all of it back except enough to pay Americans—this American firm should be recompensed for the loss they had un-

questionably sustained, and which loss has been found to be due by persons appointed for that purpose.

Mr. STAFFORD. This firm then, as I understand it, though it was composed of two British subjects and one American, did not present the claim for adjudication to the British commissioners when they were passing upon the claims arising out of the Boxer difficulties.

Mr. BENNET of New York. The gentleman is correct. I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Certainly.

Mr. FINLEY. Why was it not presented to the British commissioners?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Because of the three partners one was an American citizen, one was a British subject, and each of them owned three-sixteenths, and ten-sixteenths was in the hands of the British subject, who although born a British subject had renounced his allegiance to the British sovereign and subsequently carried that out and became an American citizen by naturalization.

Mr. FINLEY. Do I understand that he had completed his naturalization?

Mr. BENNET of New York. No. The situation was this: Prior to the troubles he had filed a declaration of intention. After the troubles—and the gentleman knows he had to wait at least two years between the filing of a declaration and the completing of his naturalization—he completed the naturalization and is now an American citizen.

Mr. FINLEY. So that no application was made to the British commission whatever?

Mr. BENNET of New York. None whatever.

Mr. FINLEY. Do I understand the gentleman to say that a simple declaration by a British subject to become an American citizen is treated by the British Government as severing the relations of the man as a British subject?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Well, it was a question of honor on the part of Mr. Fearon. He had declared his intention to renounce his allegiance to Great Britain. He did not regard himself as a British subject. Under our naturalization law there is an anomalous condition there.

Mr. FINLEY. The resolution goes further than that. It proposes to pay all of the partners?

Mr. BENNET of New York. It proposes to pay the entire firm.

Mr. FINLEY. Now, all of them are American citizens at this time?

Mr. BENNET of New York. No.

Mr. FINLEY. Which one is not?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Wrightson, who owns the three-sixteenths interest.

Mr. FINLEY. He is the Shanghai member?

Mr. BENNET of New York. No; Mr. Fearon, who owns the ten-sixteenths interest, is the Shanghai member, and has been a representative of the United States Government over there.

Mr. FINLEY. There is still one British subject a member of the partnership?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes; and he owns a three-sixteenths interest.

Mr. FINLEY. Now, has any exception been made in any other case where there is different nationalities in partnerships?

Mr. BENNET of New York. So far as I am informed this is the only case of this character that has come before the Congress.

Mr. FINLEY. Came before this Congress, but are there any other cases which will grow out of this?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I will say to the gentleman frankly that I am not informed.

Mr. DIEKEMA. There are cases of Americans who held a small holding in the partnerships over there who presented their claims to the British commission, and the British commission, in such a case, allowed the Americans their claims, and it is only comity, now, that when Americans were thus treated by the British commission, we should reimburse these British citizens before our American commission.

Mr. FINLEY. Will this clear up all cases of this character?

Mr. DIEKEMA. It will; all the other cases have been cleared up.

Mr. GOULDEN. The other three-sixteenths held by a British subject will be a benefit to the British subject?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. What is the amount of the total claim?

Mr. BENNET of New York. The total amount of the claim was \$10,546.38. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven

dollars and forty-four cents had been heretofore awarded and paid to J. R. Patterson, leaving \$8,567.17 to be paid to the firm from the fund.

Mr. GOULDEN. With interest?

Mr. BENNET of New York. With interest, according to the ruling.

Mr. GOULDEN. This is the total amount of the claim involved under this legislation?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13383) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to be a lieutenant-general of the United States Army.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, retired, to be a lieutenant-general of the United States Army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. HENRY W. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs I joined with others of my colleagues in presenting the views of the minority, and I will read them as a part of my speech:

We can not concur in the views of the majority in favor of creating the grade of lieutenant-general and conferring it upon Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, on the retired list.

We fully recognize and appreciate the distinguished service rendered by General Sickles during the civil war for the preservation of the Union, but believe that the Congress of the United States, during and immediately after the civil war, recognized General Sickles's services most generously in making him a major-general on the active list of the army and shortly afterwards retiring him with the full grade of major-general.

It is true he lost a leg in the civil war, but thousands of men lost legs and have been compelled to accept simply a pension of \$45 or \$50 per month.

General Sickles has been recognized by the Government in honorable and lucrative appointments, in services abroad, drawing his full pay while discharging such services and also the full retired pay of a major-general of the United States Army.

He has been a distinguished and honored Member of this House, drawing the full pay of a Member while also paid the full pay of a major-general on the retired list of the United States Army.

The Government has given General Sickles as pay of an officer on the retired list of the army more than \$200,000, and the minority of the committee rejoice that he has been thus remuneratively rewarded, but do not believe that his service was of such overpowering influence and value as to place him beyond Gen. O. O. Howard and the other great commanders who were retired as major-generals and brigadier-generals and never received any further recognition by act of Congress.

General Sickles is now at a very advanced age; a man reputed possessed of great wealth, so that the more than \$2,000 additional pay granted by this act is not needed to supply any of his material wants, and if this bill should be enacted it will simply add to the estate he will leave to his children.

We think it is bad legislation, uncalled for by any of the exigencies of the case, and hope the bill will not pass.

J. A. T. HULL.
F. C. STEVENS.
GEO. W. PRINCE.
JAMES HAY.
JAMES L. SLAYDEN.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is no question about the distinguished services of General Sickles. I do not wish to say one word that would wound his feelings or the feelings of any of his comrades. That he did great service there is no question; that he was recognized at that time by the men who knew him best there is no question. The Official Army Register for 1910 shows the following: General Sickles entered the volunteer service as a colonel of the Seventieth New York Infantry June 20, 1861. He was made a brigadier-general September 3, 1861; accepted the honor of that office October 3, 1861; was made a major-general November 29, 1862; accepted, March 29, 1863. Honorably mustered out of the volunteer service January 1, 1868. In 1863 General Sickles lost a limb at the battle of Gettysburg, rendering distinguished services on that occasion. As a result of that loss of limb and by reason of the close relationship between him and the then distinguished survivors of that conflict, although a disabled officer, physically incapacitated from doing the work of an officer of an army, work that would be required of an able-bodied officer, still, out of deference to what he had done, he was made a colonel of the permanent establishment of the United States of the Forty-second Infantry April 28, 1866. He accepted September 18, 1866. He was retired with the rank of major-general April 14, 1869. Now, here is an officer who was given unusual distinction, unusually selected over others of the time in which he operated by his associates and made a major-general in the

Regular Army of the United States, an unheard-of thing; an officer with one limb; an officer, unable by reason of his physical disability to perform fully the duties of an officer, holding the rank of major-general of the regular establishment. We all know that no one can enter the Regular Army, either as a private soldier or as a commissioned officer, unless, to use a western expression, "he is sound in limb and in wind," and yet here is given the distinguished office and rank of major-general to an officer for services heretofore rendered.

Now, if the men who were then living and who recognized the distinguished services of this officer had seen fit to make him a lieutenant-general, I would have been content. They gave him the full measure of his reward. He has had the benefit of that full measure of reward from 1869 down to the present time.

Now, if you will notice, in the views of the minority, it says this:

We can not concur in the views of the majority in favor of creating the grade of lieutenant-general.

At a former Congress the grade of lieutenant-general of the army of the United States was abolished. There is no such grade to-day in existence in the army. And yet you are called upon here to-day, under the guise of this bill, to perhaps create again the grade of lieutenant-general for the purpose of putting an officer upon a grade that does not exist under the law.

Mr. KEIFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRINCE. Certainly.

Mr. KEIFER. You do not mean to say that there is no such thing as the grade of lieutenant-general in the army now on the retired list?

Mr. PRINCE. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. KEIFER. That is all that is proposed by this bill.

Mr. PRINCE. There is no such grade in the active list.

Mr. KEIFER. That is right.

Mr. PRINCE. And the moment that you begin this you are beginning to pry open the legislation that we have heretofore taken in stopping the need of the fifth wheel to a cart. Now, what does this mean in addition, so far as money is concerned? The pay of a lieutenant-general on the active list is \$11,000.

Mr. SULZER. Do I understand the gentleman from Illinois to base his objection to the bill on the question of pay?

Mr. PRINCE. Do I understand my colleague from New York to base the necessity for this bill on the question of pay?

Mr. SULZER. Certainly not. I base it on patriotism.

Mr. PRINCE. I join you upon that, but I want the House and the country to know what the grade is. The pay of a lieutenant-general on the active list is \$11,000. There is no active list now. The pay of a lieutenant-general on the retired list is \$8,250, or \$687.50 a month. My colleague upon the committee says it is not for money—

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. May I ask the gentleman a question right there?

Mr. PRINCE. But the bill directs allowance and pay to be given. If it does not ask for it, why was it put in there? It is there, and I am arguing the bill. It is to put him on the retired list as a lieutenant-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of the present grade of pay.

Mr. SULZER. Will my colleague yield just a minute?

Mr. PRINCE. I promised to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I want to know how many lieutenant-generals we have on the retired list now?

Mr. SULZER. That is practically the question I was going to ask.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have been trying to find out.

Mr. PRINCE. The present retired list, as shown in the Official Army Register for 1910, discloses the following: Nelson A. Miles, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates, and Arthur MacArthur.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. There are five?

Mr. PRINCE. Five.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. They were made lieutenant-generals by act of Congress?

Mr. PRINCE. No, sir; they were made lieutenant-generals by reason of service, by reason of retirement under the service law, and by no act of Congress.

Mr. MANN. They were made lieutenant-generals by being retired from the position of major-general at a higher grade?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. They all had the rank of lieutenant-general. It was the regular course of promotion.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. They are retired lieutenant-generals by reason of regular promotion and retirement under the statute and not by special act of Congress?

Mr. PRINCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONGWORTH. They had all been in active service as lieutenant-generals?

Mr. PRINCE. Every one of them had been in active service; every one of them had gone up from the position of private, first sergeant, captain, first lieutenant, or second lieutenant, until by the regular grade, by examination, by promotion, by merit, by service, under the law they were retired, and by no special act of Congress in any instance that I have named, nor is there a man upon the retired list as lieutenant-general by act of Congress. This is the only one that is seeking to get there in that way.

Mr. SULZER. The gentleman is mistaken about that. All the major-generals who were promoted to be lieutenant-generals were made so by act of Congress. It was a provision put on an appropriation bill.

Mr. PRINCE. I have read here the Army and Navy Register.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I will say to the House that Congress, after the Spanish war, created the grade of lieutenant-general. No man who was a major-general on the active list and retired was made so by act of Congress. Congress passed a law. They were nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and served as chief officers in the army in this position until they were retired, and until the law was repealed, except in one or two of the last cases.

Mr. PRINCE. MacArthur was the last—

Mr. HULL of Iowa. MacArthur was the last man.

Mr. PRINCE (continuing). In the grade of lieutenant-general. Now, I will answer the question of my colleague.

Mr. SULZER. I was about to make the same suggestion that all these major-generals whom the gentleman has referred to became lieutenant-generals upon the retired list by virtue of an act of Congress. They could not become lieutenant-generals on the retired list in any other way.

Mr. PRINCE. Oh, it is a law, like any other law we passed, but not a special act of Congress.

Mr. SULZER. Well, the provision of law to do it was put on an appropriation bill, and that is special.

Mr. PRINCE. Oh, no; this was not put on an appropriation bill. It is a general law.

Mr. HAY. It was not done for any individuals; it is a general law.

Mr. PRINCE. It is a general law; these men were promoted under the general law. My colleague on the committee says it is not for money; and yet it is in the bill. He says it was for patriotism. Again, I call the attention of the committee to this fact, that in 1866 General Sickles, disabled physically, for his patriotism, for his distinguished services, was paid the full measure, namely, by putting him in the Regular Army establishment for life, with retired pay for life, the volume of which has grown to be \$200,000. Patriotism? Yes. Did he deserve it? Yes. Was he deserving of more? No. Why do I say no? Because men who were then his associates in the war, because men like Grant, Logan, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and Meade, a long line of distinguished generals on the Union side, and the long line of distinguished men on the confederate side that consented to and agreed to make him major-general under that law and confirmed his appointment in the Senate, gave him the full measure of his reward—filled for him the measure for his patriotic service. And I say stop at that full measure and do not go further, for it is a reflection, in my judgment, upon the distinguished men on this side and the other side, when he received the full measure for his service to his country upon that occasion.

Mr. SULZER. I suppose the gentleman is familiar with the fact that Congress has passed special acts making certain army officers lieutenant-generals?

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman be kind enough to tell me of any special act creating the office and giving the grade to anyone, save and except perhaps three?

Mr. SULZER. Those three are enough for a precedent.

Mr. PRINCE. I have said that it is regrettable; and I said on the floor of the House on a former occasion, when I was criticizing the moving-picture show of making in Congress brigadier-generals, until we had 346 of them, and 60 or 70 of them served but one day. I said then it was a discredit to the army, and that there ought to have been only three lieutenant-generals of the army—one Ulysses S. Grant, another William Tecumseh Sherman, and that other associate, Philip Sheridan, the three great men on the federal side. [Loud applause.] Now, I have said before that outside of these three distinguished men we ought not to be called upon to go any further in creating lieutenant-generals. It is a high grade to be major-general of the army, but do not make major-generals lieutenant-generals and put them side by side with Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. For that reason I opposed the bill. For that reason I ask the House not to pass the bill now. He has money enough, and he has had honor enough and glory enough. I regret exceedingly

that he has come here, as we have seen him, asking for this promotion. It adds naught to his luster. I do not want to say a word against him. He has had the full measure of his reward. I am glad he has received it. I am glad he is living as one of the distinguished men, but I am not willing by my vote to put him by the side of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. LANGLEY having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 22846. An act to further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903;

H. R. 19633. An act to authorize Aransas Pass Channel and Dock Company to construct a bridge across Morris and Cumming Channel.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 7138. An act granting to the town of Wilson Creek, Wash., certain lands for reservoir purposes;

S. 6953. An act authorizing contracts for the disposition of waters of projects under the reclamation act, and for other purposes; and

S. 7409. An act for the relief of the First National Bank of Minden, Nebr.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, bill of the following title:

H. R. 22839. An act to provide for the payment of expenses involved by the participation of the militia in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army during the season of 1908.

The message also announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 5167) to provide for an enlarged homestead, had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2777) to establish the Glacier national park in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DIXON, Mr. FLINT, and Mr. HUGHES as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 621) to amend sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HEYBURN, Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I might well content myself by keeping silent, but I think a good deal that has been said so far on this bill may be urged in a general way against making any distinguished officer or former officer of the army a lieutenant-general by act of Congress. I think it is quite unfair to argue that to make Gen. Daniel E. Sickles a lieutenant-general at this period in the history of the country, after this long interval since the civil war, is a dangerous precedent. There is no possibility of making a precedent out of this case. I believe there are living only two major-generals of volunteers of the civil war who commanded corps. If I am wrong about that I shall be glad to be corrected. I am not sure whether there are more than two living major-generals with the full rank in the Union Army in the civil war.

Mr. PRINCE. As a result of my investigations, I will say that it is an open question whether there is more than one, but the gentleman is safe in saying not to exceed two. One is General Dodge and another General Stahl.

Mr. KAHN. General Stahl is in New York, at the Hoffman House, at the present time.

Mr. KEIFER. General Sickles was a major-general of volunteers in the civil war when he was wounded.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. There are a great many officers of the Regular Army on the retired list as brigadier-generals who were major-generals of volunteers.

Mr. KEIFER. Men who went into the Regular Army. There are a number of that class.

Mr. SULZER. General Stahl is not on the retired list of the Regular Army.

Mr. PRINCE. He is not on at all. He is drawing about \$20 a month.

Mr. SULZER. The gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. PRINCE. I can establish the correctness of my statement. I wish to state, for the information of the House, that Mr. Lincoln commissioned 131 major-generals from the volunteer forces.

Mr. MADDEN. In the regular service?

Mr. PRINCE. No.

Mr. KEIFER. They are pretty nearly all dead.

Mr. PRINCE. All but two, who are not connected with the regular establishment.

Mr. KEIFER. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. So there were 130 others that died as volunteer officers, receiving from twelve to fifteen or twenty dollars a month.

Mr. KEIFER. That seems to be a specious argument. There were a great many men who did not live through the war to draw any retired or other pay. My corps commander, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, died on the 9th of May, 1864, at Spottsylvania. He was killed in battle commanding the Sixth Army Corps. Why does not the gentleman cite a case like that to prove that the living are getting more than the dead who fell in that great war?

Now, I have no special personal relations with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, though I know him personally. He has been criticised sometimes in civil life, in public life, and sometimes as a military man, but he was heroic throughout the whole period of the war, and has been ever since. He fought his corps valiantly in many battles, and while I never served for an hour under him, I met the remnant of his corps, the old Third Corps, as it was moving from Gettysburg and while the Army of the Potomac was swinging around between Lee's army and the city of Washington after the battle of Gettysburg. General Sickles lost a leg on the 2d day of July, 1863, in that battle. I joined his corps and became a part of the new third division of it four days later, and was in contact with the men who fought at Gettysburg and other places under its gallant corps commander, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. The battle of Gettysburg was fought on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863, and General Lee commenced his retreat therefrom on July 4, 1863. I served continuously in the Third Army Corps until it was broken up on March 23, 1864.

Now, whether he is to be criticised for anything in his life, he has at least always stood heroically for his country and his country's flag, and has given his heart's blood in defense of his country. [Applause.] He is about the last of that 131 or 132 commissioned by the immortal Lincoln as major-generals of volunteers in the civil war. It seems to me that it is not the time now, in the opening part of the twentieth century, after nearly fifty years have rolled by, to hunt up some excuse for not doing honor to the living; and I prefer to do honor to the living than to do honor to the dead.

I have always had reverence for the great men of this country, dead or living, and it has been a cardinal principle with me to favor doing that which will help a person when living rather than to embalm him with mere eulogies after he is dead. In this instance I believe that plain, simple justice can be done to a heroic soldier of the civil war, who has but a few more days to live. He is 85 years old. He has suffered every day of his life from the time he lost his leg in the peach orchard at Gettysburg up to the present time, and that should answer somewhat for that honor which we propose to bestow upon him here to-day. It is about the close of all of that sort of thing that will be done or can be done by Congress on behalf of a soldier who led a corps in the Union Army in the civil war.

Mr. GOULDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEIFER. Certainly.

Mr. GOULDEN. I would like to ask how many corps commanders are living to-day.

Mr. KEIFER. I have been trying to find out.

Mr. GOULDEN. I think there are but two, General Dodge and General Sickles.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent to agree upon a time for limiting general debate on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state what time he proposes.

Mr. MANN. I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to one hour.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. That is not enough.

Mr. SULZER. Make it an hour and a half, one half of the time to be controlled by anybody on that side and half of the time by myself.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the request for unanimous consent that debate be limited to one hour and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks that general debate be limited to an hour and a half. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] may control the time on this side and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER] the other half.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that half of the time be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] and the other half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. OLCOTT. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair, before unanimous consent was given, had promised to recognize the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER], a member of the committee. To whom does the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. PRINCE. I will yield ten minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER].

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to correct the chairman's statement that I am a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Although not now such a member, I have been a member so long that I have an interest in the army, and I stand against this bill, not because of the person named, but because special bills giving rank in the army or the navy create a condition in which the army and navy would become merely an army and navy of lobbyists. Here is a bill and we have a rule in the army and in the navy—

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman from New Jersey yield?

Mr. PARKER. I can not yield; I have only ten minutes.

Mr. SULZER. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that the legislature of New Jersey passed a resolution in favor of this bill?

Mr. PARKER. I can not yield. I will state, if the gentleman from New York will let me alone, what the facts are.

Mr. SULZER. Oh, I do not want to embarrass the gentleman.

Mr. PARKER. But when I find a rule both of the army and navy that no officer of the army or the navy shall attempt to obtain any special distinction or promotion except through the regular military channels, and then receive from my legislature a resolution asking me to see that this Congress votes for a special bill for General Sickles, and when I lately saw that heroic old veteran sitting upon the floor of this House under the privilege granted to ex-Members of this House who have no direct interest in any bill pending in the House, and when I see the influences used in favor of this bill and remember the myriads of men in the army on the retired list who would desire like promotion and like rank, I tremble for the Army and the Navy of the United States if those influences are allowed to control.

Mr. Chairman, what is a lieutenant-general? Grant was a general. Sherman was a lieutenant-general.

Mr. KEIFER. And also a general.

Mr. PARKER. Also a general. Sheridan was a lieutenant-general only, as I remember.

Mr. KEIFER. He was also a general.

Mr. PARKER. No others at that time, if I remember aright, received that great title.

Mr. KEIFER. And Washington was the only one before them.

Mr. PARKER. And Washington the only one before them. It was not given to Meade or McClellan or Thomas or Rosecrans, nor to any of the great corps commanders and fighters through all the war. It was not given to Meade, who commanded at Gettysburg and who lived for years afterwards. It was not given to Hancock, afterwards recognized as our greatest survivor of the war. That is the history of lieutenant-generals as applied to the civil war.

Afterwards came the Spanish war, and we enlarged our army to 250,000 men, and we again adopted and created the rank of lieutenant-general, which was given to the man who commanded this large army. We raised General Miles to that rank; and as long as our army remained as large as 100,000 men—it has been reduced now to nearly 60,000, if I remember—we retained that rank as an active rank, because the officer commanded so many men, and the holder of the rank was retired with that rank. Now we are asked to do a new thing, to give to one of the major-generals of the war the rank of lieutenant-general upon the retired list.

There has been a great deal done by legislation in this particular case. It has been done by statutes which seem to be general. This particular officer was a major-general only of volunteers. He was never a major-general in the Regular Army until his retirement. He was appointed major-general of volunteers four months before the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, and did no more active service during the war. After the war he was very valuable as a commander in the South of a military district.

In the year 1866 a law was passed enlarging our Regular Army to about 50,000 men. Four regiments of those 50,000 men were to be called a veteran reserve and were to be officered by regular officers who had been wounded in the war and given such garrison or other light duty as could be done by such officers. General Sickles was immediately appointed by President Johnson a colonel of one of those regiments in the Regular Army. He never held any higher rank in the active list of the Regular Army. He retained his place as major-general in the Volunteer Army until January 1, 1868, and then, for the first time, took his place as an officer on the active list as a colonel of a veteran reserve regiment. By that act of 1866, in the thirty-second section, it was provided—I do not know at whose instance—that if an officer was retired thereafter on account of wounds received in the war, he should retire with the rank that he had, whether as regular or volunteer, at the time of those wounds. I insert the statute:

[Act of July 28, 1866. 14 Stats., p. 333.]

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the 45 regiments of infantry provided for by this act shall consist of the first 10 regiments, of 10 companies each, now in service; of 27 regiments, of 10 companies each, to be formed by adding 2 companies to each battalion of the remaining 9 regiments; and of 8 new regiments, of 10 companies each, 4 regiments of which shall be composed of colored men and 4 regiments of 10 companies each to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the veteran reserve corps; and all the original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers, and one-half the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers of volunteers and the remainder from officers of the Regular Army, all of whom shall have served two years during the war and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. The veteran reserve corps shall be officered by appointments from any officers and soldiers of volunteers or of the Regular Army who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States in the late war and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty, to which that corps has heretofore been assigned.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the Regular Army entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, may be retired upon the full rank of the command held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service at the time such wounds were received.

April 14, 1869, one year and three months after the beginning of active service as a colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps, the officer in question applied for and received retirement as a major-general, because he had been a major-general of volunteers in 1863. He is one of the few officers that had the benefit of that provision, because that provision was repealed in 1872, and since 1872 officers are retired only with the rank they hold at the time of the retirement, which is right.

[Act of June 10, 1872. 17 Stats., p. 378, chap. 1519.]

Be it enacted, etc., That all officers of the United States Army who may hereafter be retired shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement, and the thirty-second section of the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, approved July 28, 1866, is hereby repealed.

Approved June 10, 1872.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. PRINCE. I yield two minutes more to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, on that retirement the General accepted a post as minister to Spain. It is true that there was an act of 1868 which provided that any officer of the United States Army who took a diplomatic position under the United States should forfeit his place as such officer in the army.

[Act of Mar. 30, 1868. 15 Stats., p. 58, sec. 2.]

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the Government shall be considered as having resigned his said office, and the place held by him in the military or naval service shall be deemed and taken to be vacant, and shall be filled in the same manner as if the said officer had resigned the same.

But he seems to have thought that the matter could be arranged by reason of his being on the retired list. At any rate, he accepted the place.

The question whether he could hold both offices appears to have remained in abeyance until 1875; but in 1875, by a special act in favor of General Crawford, if I remember it rightly, there was a provision made in the second section that all officers heretofore retired for disability or wounds shall be con-

sidered as retired with the actual rank held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service, at the time when such wounds were received, and it then goes on to say that such officers thus borne on the retired list shall be continued thereon, notwithstanding the provisions of the above act of 1868, which stated they would forfeit their place if they took a diplomatic appointment. I will insert the act:

[Act of Mar. 3, 1875. 18 Stats., p. 512, chap. 178.]

An act for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the army.

Be it enacted, etc., That the retirement as a colonel, on February 19, 1873, for disability on account of a wound received in battle, of Brevet Maj. Gen. S. W. Crawford, United States Army, be, and the same hereby is, so amended that the said Crawford shall be retired and be borne on the retired list of the army as a brigadier-general, he having held the rank of brigadier-general at the time he was wounded: *Provided*, That his retired pay as brigadier-general shall commence from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That all officers of the army who have been heretofore retired by reason of disability arising from wound received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the regular or volunteer service, at the time when such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list and shall receive pay hereafter accordingly; and this section shall be taken and construed to include those borne on the retired list placed upon it on account of wounds received in action: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing act shall apply to those officers who had been in the service as commissioned officers twenty-five years at the date of retirement nor to those retired officers who had lost an arm or leg, or has an arm or leg permanently disabled by reason of resection on account of wounds, or both eyes by reason of wounds received in battle; and every such officer now borne on the retired list shall be continued thereon notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, chapter 38, act of March 30, 1868: *And be it also provided*, That no retired officer shall be affected by this act who has been retired or may hereafter be retired on the rank held by him at the time of his retirement, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 3, 1875.

Accordingly he remained a major-general and afterwards was elected a Representative in the Fifty-third Congress and held both those offices.

I note, extending my remarks, the act of August 31, 1852:

[Revised Statutes.]

SEC. 1763. No person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500, shall receive compensation for discharging the duties of any other office, unless expressly authorized by law.

And that during that Congress the following law was passed:

[Act of July 31, 1894. Military Laws, 112.]

No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500 shall be appointed to or hold any office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the army or navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. PARKER. I only want to say I think enough legislative recognition has been given to the officer named in this special bill.

Mr. FOCHT. I would like to inquire of the gentleman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey has no further time.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, I trust my colleague will use some of his time.

Mr. SULZER. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OLCOTT].

Mr. OLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I esteem it a privilege to speak for a moment in favor of this bill. It seems to me that there should not be any opposition to it. I believe that the character of General Sickles as a war general is so great that this honor should be given to him in his declining years. The last of the great corps commanders and the last surviving general who commanded an army is entitled to this peculiar mark of distinction. Everyone is familiar with his military record, everyone is familiar with the fact that he displayed at every time during the civil war the greatest bravery and the greatest heroism. In the battle of Gettysburg and in the other battles in which he took part he was a marked figure. The loss of his leg at Gettysburg has been talked about so much I will not further refer to it, but after the battle of Gettysburg he still continued in the war, and still aided by his great military genius its successful completion. Considering the greatness of his record, his distinguished military record, and the fact that he has but a short time to enjoy these new and deserved honors, I think it would be an act of ingratitude and would certainly be most ungracious for this Congress to decline to pass this bill. I have nothing further to say in connection with this matter, except to urge upon the Members of this House to do this act of genuine justice.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL].

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. Mr. Chairman, I do not presume I can add anything to the facts that have been elicited here, but I do not wish to let this occasion pass without entering my protest to this bill, in view of the fact that there will not be a record vote upon it. I wish to congratulate the five members of the Committee on Military Affairs who had the courage under all the circumstances to oppose this bill in the committee and to formulate their objections and put them on record here—

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. Yes.

Mr. SULZER. I assume the gentleman is aware of the fact that the legislature of the State of New York, the State which the gentleman represents in part on the floor of this House, unanimously passed resolutions in favor of the passage of this bill.

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. I can not help that. I do not remember of giving any advice to the legislature, and I do not take the legislature's advice unless I think it is proper, unless I can conscientiously coincide with it. I admit that General Sickles was a brave man. However, had he not lost his leg at the battle of Gettysburg he might have been court-martialed for disobeying orders instead of receiving great honors.

He is not entitled as a military genius to be placed on the same high plane as Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan. You belittle the rank by raising to it a man who does not deserve it. He has received honors commensurate with his services; he has received emoluments fully commensurate with his services. Many men all along the line, from generals down to privates, lost legs and arms, who have—

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. Well, I have only three minutes.

Mr. SULZER. I will yield the gentleman more time if he wants it.

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. Very well.

Mr. SULZER. Do you not think that the bravery and the sacrifices of General Sickles to which you refer entitle him to as much rank as General Corbin, General Young, General Chaffee, General Bates, and General MacArthur, all of whom are on the retired list as lieutenant-generals?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. As far as I am concerned, I never voted, as I recollect, for any of those, and I do not believe in the argument at all that because one man gets something somebody else should. That argument is the most pernicious that can be made in the way of boosting up salaries and enacting bad legislation.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. Yes.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Does the gentleman bottom his objection to this bill on the proposition that it is special or class legislation?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. I do not like it very much as class legislation, to begin with; but I simply say, in conclusion, that I did not like to see General Sickles come here on the floor of the House a few days ago, after this bill was reported—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SULZER. I yield two minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL (continuing). After this bill was reported and was to be considered in this House. I do not say that he lobbied for it, but I had not seen him here for many years until just before this bill was to be considered. I do not believe the Members of this House ought to be influenced as much as I sometimes think they are by lobbies here in Washington, not only in this matter, but in many others, and I simply want to say, in conclusion, that General Sickles ought not by reason of his services to be placed on the same military pinnacle of glory with Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. He has been well paid in emoluments by offices and pensions for the services he has rendered. He is not entitled to any more, and I hope this bill will not pass.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOULDEN].

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, this bill deals with one of the grandest soldiers of American history, with a man who has a unique record, one who has not only served his country on the battlefield, but in the halls of Congress and elsewhere, to its credit. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles represented an important district from the State of New York. He served in this House from 1857 to 1861, for four years. Shortly after his term of office here as Congressman he entered the service of his country as a colonel in the Excelsior Brigade in the defense of its flag and its institutions. He served gallantly all through that great

struggle. When the war was over he again entered the halls of Congress.

I have known him personally for many years. He has always been a magnificent citizen, one of whom not only New York is justly proud, as evidenced by the fact that the legislature of that State recently unanimously adopted resolutions favoring this legislation now before the House, but the entire country. I think that every good citizen of the country would feel himself honored to do honor to a man with a record of the kind held by this heroic soldier and distinguished citizen. As a part of my remarks I shall include from the Biographical Congressional Directory, an official document, the record of General Sickles, which is as follows:

Sickles, Daniel Edgar, of New York City, was born at the city of New York, October 20, 1825; printer; studied law in the New York University; member of assembly 1847; major, Twelfth National Guards 1852; corporation attorney 1853; secretary of legation, London, 1853-1855; state senator 1856-57; nominated by Democratic caucus for United States Senator 1856; elected to Thirty-fifth Congress 1856; reelected 1858; entered the army April, 1861; colonel First Excelsior Brigade June, 1861; brigadier-general September, 1861; served through Peninsular campaign 1862, commanding Excelsior Brigade in Hooker's Division, Third Corps; major-general November, 1862, commanding Second Division, Third Corps; under Heintzelman, covering General McClellan's communications, Antietam campaign; commanded Third Army Corps in Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns; commanded Department of South Carolina and second military district, embracing North and South Carolina, 1865-1867; appointed colonel Forty-second Infantry, United States Army (Veteran Reserve Corps) 1866; mustered out of volunteer service January, 1868; transferred to the retired list on account of wounds received in battle, with the rank of major-general, United States Army, April, 1869; special mission to South American Republics 1865; minister to Holland 1866 (declined); minister to Mexico 1869 (declined); minister to Spain 1869-1875; chairman of New York State civil-service commission 1888-89; sheriff of New York 1890; elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat.

This is a record of which every American citizen may be justly proud. In answer to my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE], who said he thought he had been dealt with liberally, I will say that there is no question here and now about the liberality of this Government to its soldiers. But we believe it should go further in the interest of justice in behalf of a man who did so much for his country in both military and civil life. The Nation owes a debt to her soldiers and sailors, especially those of the civil war, that can never be repaid.

I desire to quote from the report of the Committee on Military Affairs the following excerpts:

At the beginning of the civil war, at his own expense, he raised, organized, drilled, and equipped at Camp Scott, on Staten Island, in the bay of New York, the famous Excelsior Brigade of United States Volunteers and was commissioned by President Lincoln colonel of the first of the five regiments. On September 3, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded his brigade in the Army of the Potomac under Gen. George B. McClellan and gained great distinction in the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. His brigade also saw service in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the Antietam campaign. He succeeded General Hooker in command of the second division of the Third Army Corps and distinguished himself at Fredericksburg.

On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac under Hooker in February, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Third Army Corps and was appointed major-general on the 7th day of March, 1863, his commission dating from the 29th day of November, 1862. He displayed great gallantry at Chancellorsville, gaining the first success of the day by cutting off the rear of Jackson's forces and by arresting a general panic amongst the retreating artillery and troops of the Eleventh Corps and resisting Stonewall Jackson's attack with a skill and determination that won the admiration of friend and foe.

At Gettysburg his corps was posted on the left flank near Little Round Top. He advanced to the front on more elevated ground, which he thought desirable to hold, and in this position was assailed by Gen. James Longstreet's entire assaulting column, while Gen. John B. Hood endeavored to gain the unoccupied slope of Little Round Top. In the desperate struggle that followed Sickles's Third Corps effectively aided in preserving that important position, but was greatly shattered by the onset of overwhelming numbers under Longstreet. After the line was broken Gen. Ambrose P. Hill followed the confederate advantage with an attack on Sickles's right during which General Sickles lost a leg, but remained on the field in command of the troops—an act of heroism seldom witnessed in all the history of war, and for which he received the congressional "medal of honor."

The true soldiers and sailors of the country, North and South, the grizzled veterans of the great conflict, petition Congress to pass this bill for General Sickles. Large numbers of the surviving officers of the civil war desire to have this additional honor conferred upon the victor of Gettysburg, and it is confidently urged that a grateful people, who realize the sacrifices Sickles made, are anxious to have the bill speedily passed.

General Sickles's career is finished. He is a very old man. His great work is done. He has run the race. He has fought the good fight. He can live at best but a brief time. Who is there so unpatriotic that he would refuse this honor to this grizzled old battle-scarred veteran, with his gallant and heroic record?

The assertion that the enactment of this bill will create a bad precedent is absurd. Sickles is the last; his case stands alone; there is no other like it. The passage of this bill now is but simple justice, long delayed, to one of the best and bravest men that ever saluted the flag; to one of the noblest and kindest men that ever adorned the pages of our history.

By all means pass this bill and give this slight token of the country's regard to a brave, heroic old soldier. Do not worry

about the establishment of a precedent. We have had four lieutenant-generals in the last ten years—all deserving cases—but not more so than that of the case under consideration. I believe we ought to go a step further in the interest of justice, in the interest of a man who has so loyally served his country, and who now is fast approaching the close of his life. I think it would be well to pass this legislation and do honor to this heroic figure of whom we are all so justly proud. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. LANGLEY having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message, in writing, from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On April 12, 1910:

H. R. 89. An act to reorganize and enlist the members of the United States Naval Academy Band.

On April 13, 1910:

H. R. 1324. An act for the relief of James J. Elliott.

On April 14, 1910:

H. R. 22147. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 22621. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

H. R. 5702. An act to supplement an act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes, and for other purposes, and other safety appliance acts, and for other purposes.

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. SULZER. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I have a feeling that we honor ourselves in honoring a soldier of the renown of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. We have heard his military record read by the gentleman from New York. It is not necessary on an occasion of this kind to go into military criticism or picking points of military critics as to the disposition of brigades, corps, divisions, or wings of armies in deciding great conflicts. But I desire to read just a word, written by his great antagonist, James Longstreet, a lieutenant-general in the confederate army. Longstreet says in a letter written about eight years ago to General Sickles:

I believe that it is now conceded that the advanced position at the peach orchard, taken by your corps and under your orders, saved that battlefield to the Union cause. It was the sorest and saddest reflection of my life for many years; but to-day I can say, with sincerest emotion, that it was and is the best that could have come to us all, North and South; and I hope that the Nation, reunited, may always enjoy the honor and glory brought to it by that grand work.

General Sickles resigned a seat in this House, raised and equipped a brigade at his own expense, and went to the front in 1861. Very few men did that; very few men would do that.

Mr. PRINCE. May I ask my friend a question?

Mr. BATES. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you not think that all of that was taken into consideration when the unusual and unexpected honor was done of putting a wounded officer in the Regular Army with the rank, pay, and allowance of major-general?

Mr. BATES. That is a matter of opinion, and purely a matter of opinion. I heard the gentleman's remarks, that he did not desire to place him in the same hall of fame or in the same niche that is occupied by Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. This bill does not propose to do anything of the sort. These were generals of the army.

Mr. PRINCE. It was Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

Mr. BATES. Grant and Sherman were made generals of the army. This is a proposition to raise General Sickles to the grade of lieutenant-general. It is not the highest grade to which he could be raised by an act of Congress. It is one grade higher than was granted him some forty years ago.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of this committee, in this recognition. It is not a matter of dollars and cents. Why, I heard of an old preacher up in my country who preached—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SULZER. I yield one minute more to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BATES. I heard of an old preacher who had preached the gospel for forty years at \$800 a year. At the expiration of

the forty years they had a meeting of the leading men of the church, and it was proposed to raise his salary to \$900 a year. A leading elder of the church got up and opposed the motion, and said: "Gentlemen, it is true this man has preached the gospel for forty years. It is true he has received \$800 a year. But he has received \$32,000 for that service. What on earth has he done with the money?" Such a question should not be raised on a matter of this kind, as to just how much this man or that man has received for his services in a long and honorable career, and bring that out as an argument against a just recognition. I believe we honor ourselves and honor the memory of the old Excelsior Brigade and the Third Army Corps and all the men who fought, both in the blue and in the gray, if we give this recognition to this old hero.

Mr. PRINCE. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Chairman, this is a bill that appeals to one's sentiment rather than to one's judgment. General Sickles was a major-general in the Union Army, and commanded a corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, but he reached that high rank not entirely because of military excellence, but for other reasons.

Mr. SULZER. I would like you to state what they were.

Mr. WEEKS. I will. I think I am safe in saying that as far as military service is concerned there are at least two men serving on the floor of this House at this time, less known, it is true, but who performed greater military services and who were more skillful military men than General Sickles. I refer to General KEIFER and General SHERWOOD, both of Ohio.

General Sickles commanded the Third Army Corps at the battle of Gettysburg, where, as commander of the left wing and in violation of his orders, he advanced his force, putting it in such a position that he exposed Little Round Top, the most important vantage point on the battlefield, and came very near bringing disaster to the Union arms. He lost his leg in that battle and did not see further active service; but if he had not been unfortunate in that respect, I am confident, after a careful study of the history and reports of that battle and of that period, that he would have been called to account for having disobeyed orders and advanced his force into an exposed position, which cost a large number of men. I am well aware that there are a great many soldiers of his old corps and of the Union army who may desire this legislation, who would be glad to honor an old associate, but there should be some better reason than sentiment to make a man a lieutenant-general on the retired list or on any other list. General Sickles has been on the retired list for forty-one years as a major-general. I am told he does not need the money. His military service does not justify his receiving this advancement, and for that reason I oppose the passage of this bill.

Mr. PRINCE. I now yield ten minutes to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. HULL of Iowa].

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It is not a pleasant act for a man who had some service on the Union side in the civil war to oppose any proposition for the advancement of a man who was his associate in arms during that period. But, Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me that the Congress of the United States should hesitate before, at this late day, singling out any man, unless the plea of abject poverty can be made in his behalf—

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Chairman, in that connection I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs what is the financial condition of General Sickles? Does the testimony before the committee show?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. There is nothing before the committee to show that this additional compensation was in the slightest degree necessary for General Sickles, either for necessities or for the luxuries of life.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Can the gentleman inform the House as to whether he is a man of means or whether he is not?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I have no personal information as to that, but I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that in all cases where we have had before us a plea for unusual reward the plea of poverty has been coupled with it and the claim that the Government should give the recognition in order to relieve the declining years of the old veteran. That was not done in this case, and I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER], who is advocating this on high grounds, in which he thoroughly believes, will concur with me that General Sickles, so far as his financial condition is concerned, is not in want.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I was about to say, I am not opposing this bill because of any hostility to General Sickles. I am not opposing this bill from choice. If I were to yield to my own wishes in the matter, I should be heartily in favor of this or any other measure giving additional reward and honor to anyone who served in the civil war on the Union side; but I want

to call the attention of this committee to the fact that immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, when General Sickles under ordinary conditions would have been mustered out of the service, was made a colonel in the Regular Army, a high honor at the time. He was assigned to a corps that had practically nothing to do except some administrative duties, and in 1869, when these excuses for continuing these crippled officers in the army in the active service had passed away, General Sickles was made a major-general and placed on the retired list of the United States Army, and he has remained a major-general from that day to this, drawing the full pay and allowances of his grade.

Mr. ADAIR. Will the gentleman state what that amounts to?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Six thousand dollars a year. It was not quite that until we increased the pay, but always what we considered a liberal allowance. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] referred to the fact that General Sickles lost a leg in the battle of Gettysburg. He did, but, Mr. Chairman, if he had not been made a colonel in the Regular Army and then afterwards retired as major-general in the army, what would he have drawn for the loss of a leg above the knee? He would have drawn, where he lost it, near the hip, \$50 a month. We had a Speaker of this House a few years ago who, in the battle of Corinth, lost a leg and was mustered out of the service, not given a position in the Regular Army, but he drew, because he lost the leg below the knee, \$45 a month, and that is all.

Now, if you are balancing this on the loss of the leg there ought to be equality between all parties. There is under the law. Of course when it is up to \$30 a month the officer has much advantage over the private, but from the date of our present pension laws to the present time, where it is a total disability, the private and the officer are on an exact equality. Is not that true, I will ask the gentleman from New Hampshire, the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions?

Mr. SULLOWAY. That is true.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] further says that there are only two corps commanders living. I think there are three, for I am inclined to think that General Wilson was a brigadier-general, commander of the cavalry corps.

Mr. KEIFER. I think he was not a corps commander. He may have commanded a large body of cavalry, but he belonged to the Regular Army.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes; but the gentleman must remember that he went out of the army after the war and remained out of the Regular Army until the close of the Spanish war, when the President nominated him—

Mr. KEIFER. He was not a corps commander of the civil war, as we understand it.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The mere fact that he did not command a corps for a short time makes no difference. If the proposition came before us to make General Sickles a major-general on the retired list, having been in civil life all the time, because he was old and poor, I should say let a generous Government give him whatever was necessary to make his declining years comfortable; but to go into the Treasury of the United States to give to his heirs that must come in the near future more than \$2,250 a year additional I do not think is just to the Government, and it is not fair to the thousands of old soldiers who are barely able to live on \$30 a month. [Applause.]

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Are there many cases where an officer of the rank of colonel was retired as major-general?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No; this is the only one. It was a signal honor, given by a country then not because of military service so much, but because there was an effective sentiment back of the military arm of the service for the man who helped save the Nation; and I am glad they did it.

Now, we have had other cases before Congress since I have been on the Committee on Military Affairs. General Howard, one of the old corps commanders, was exceedingly anxious to have the grade of lieutenant-general given him on the retired list, honoring him for the years that he had served in a lower capacity and for the years he had served as corps commander, and Congress would never grant that favor. General Howard was in the army all the years of his life.

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. SULZER. The gentleman says that Congress never would grant the favor.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. It never did.

Mr. SULZER. The Senate passed the bill for General Howard unanimously, and the gentleman's committee held it up.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I very much doubt if the Senate would turn down anything that a reputable gentleman asked for pleasantly. [Laughter.]

Mr. MACON. The gentleman from New York seems to think that the Senate is the whole Congress.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Well, I still have the opinion that it is not. Now, Mr. Chairman, referring to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER], to whom I pay a warm tribute for his services and his general course in Congress, which I cordially indorse, he says there are many major-generals of volunteers on the retired list. Two of them a few years ago retired with the grade of colonel, and they were major-generals of volunteers. I have in mind one especially, who served forty-four years in the army, who never had any opportunity to do anything to serve his country except in the field, who was a major-general in the civil war, commanded a division that I had the honor to serve in, and he was glad to get retired at the grade of a brigadier-general. Why not make him a lieutenant-general on the retired list?

His military service was infinitely more than that of Sickles, and that is not saying anything against General Sickles. General Sickles has been more generously treated by this Government than any other man in the service during the last sixty years. He has drawn for his military service more than \$260,000. He has drawn his pay as a Member of this House. I had a letter from him a few days ago notifying me that when he was minister to Spain he had declined to draw his pay on the retired list while serving there, but there has been no time since 1869 that General Sickles was not free to engage in any line of business that he desired, with the certainty that what he received from the Government would provide for himself and his family, not probably as they provide for them in New York City—because I understand that \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year is a very small income there—but as they provide for them throughout the heart of this country, where is located the sinew and backbone of this Republic. There an income of five or six or seven thousand dollars a year is regarded as wealth.

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I ask for two minutes more.

Mr. PRINCE. I yield the gentleman two minutes more.

Mr. SULZER. Do I understand the gentleman to base his opposition to the bill on the ground of the increase of retired pay?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I am opposed to it on every ground.

Mr. SULZER. If I would consent to strike out all increase of pay, would the gentleman then vote for the bill?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I am not in favor of it, in or out.

Mr. SULZER. Then what does the gentleman want to talk about that for?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Because that is a part of the bill. I only want to say in this connection that we have on the retired list of the army colonels, brigadier-generals, major-generals, who are just as much or more entitled to this recognition as the claimant under this bill. I am opposed to the entire proposition for the reason that when you pass this bill you turn loose an army of others saying that we are doing them an injustice if we do not give them recognition by a private bill. The other gentlemen who are on the retired list as lieutenant-generals came there because of the regular permanent law until we repealed it. They were there because the law created the office of lieutenant-general, and looking back over the past, and fully recognizing the distinguished service of these men during their whole life in the army, I want to say to this House and the country that for one I am sorry that we ever recreated the rank of lieutenant-general. [Applause.] It ought to have been kept as it had been for more than a century as a reward of merit for the greatest commanders, like Grant and Sherman and Sheridan. [Applause.]

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield fourteen minutes, or so much of it as he may desire, to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER].

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, it is not a pleasant thing for a soldier to antagonize or apparently antagonize the interests of another soldier. It does not seem becoming in a man who simply carried a musket during the war to lift his voice against a major-general, or for one who was in the ranks to stand up against a corps commander. Nor is it pleasant for me to appear to differ with my good friend, the most distinguished soldier, I think, in either House of Congress to-day, the honorable gentleman from Ohio, General KEIFER [applause], a man whose record in the civil war is superior to that of General

Sickles in length of service and number of battles fought, and whose service as a major-general in the Spanish-American war still further entitles him to the gratitude of his countrymen. I do not like to appear to take issue with him, but when he says that General Sickles has been a sufferer all these years because of the amputation of a leg, resulting from a wound received in battle, I would remind the committee that while that is true, yet there are men on the floor of this House, as well as throughout the country, not conspicuous because of the loss of an arm or a leg, who are getting \$15 and \$17 a month, and who suffer every wakeful hour that they live and have since they were carried wounded from the battlefield. Mere rank does not add anything to the suffering of the human body.

The soldier who carried his musket, who drew his \$13 a month, and on the battle line left an arm or a leg as the result of his heroic conduct, endures quite as much pain as the major-general back yonder on his horse who, by a chance shot, suffered in like way the mutilation of the body. Again, sitting just beyond the corner of the Speaker's desk, there is a man whose brother commanded a brigade in Sickles's corps at the peach orchard. Four times was Gen. Byron R. Pierce wounded upon the field of battle. Sent by Grant to lead his men in a desperate charge, he was brought back thirty minutes later badly wounded, when Grant, by authority previously conferred by Abraham Lincoln, conferred upon the gallant officer the star of a brigadier-general. That man has suffered all these years from his several wounds, and to-day gets \$30 a month pension. I know him personally and well. It is not right, it is not just, that General Sickles should receive \$687.50 per month, as this bill would give him, and his equally heroic subordinate general receives but \$30.

Mr. SULZER. I agree with what the gentleman is saying, and I think it is unjust, but because the Congress of the United States had been unjust to some old soldier, is that any reason why it ought to be unjust now to the hero of Gettysburg, General Sickles?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Do not misunderstand me. I am not speaking of these things because it gives me pleasure to do so. I honor that brave old warrior who but the other day sat here in our midst, receiving homage from Members on both sides of the Chamber. He did his duty every hour when he wore his country's uniform, but he has already received, as the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs has said, more than \$200,000 as a major-general on the retired list.

Mr. SULZER. Well, the committee is wrong about that; he has not received anything of the kind—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will address the Chair and get permission to interrupt a gentleman on the floor.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. The minority report of the Committee on Military Affairs, which reported this bill, and is signed by J. A. T. HULL, F. C. STEVENS, GEORGE W. PRINCE, JAMES HAY, and JAMES L. SLAYDEN, says:

The Government has given General Sickles as pay of an officer on the retired list of the army more than \$200,000.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I simply desire to say General Sickles's answer to that shows he has never received anything like that amount.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. If we give this rank and its emoluments to Sickles, why not give it to Osterhaus, not in the army two years, but nearly five, and a splendid corps commander? Why not give it to Wilson, another surviving corps commander? Why not give it to Grenville M. Dodge, not only a corps commander, but a distinguished commander of the Army of the Tennessee? And why not to some others of the 43 major-generals listed in this book who are yet unhonored by this exalted rank? Why not make them, many of whom did splendid service in the war for the Union, lieutenant-generals?

I agree with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] that it was an unfortunate day when we lifted the bar to this rank. Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan—no man need search the pages of history to find out why they were made lieutenant-generals. No man has to go looking through Who's Who for reasons why the Nation honored them. Their fame is coextensive with the knowledge of our country, but we have the names of major-generals and lieutenant-generals in this book that not one college or high-school graduate in 1,000 can tell where they served, nor when they served, nor what of their deeds. I know something about the records of men in the civil war, and I can not call by name some of the lieutenant-generals listed in that book. We would do ourselves, the Congress, and the country a wrong to add to this list. This great honor should be conferred only upon great men, who have performed great deeds, not mediocre men of mediocre records. So I say, let us stop where we are. I wish nothing I have said to be construed against General Sickles. He is worthy of all he has received, and he has received all, and I say it with the utmost kindness, that he

deserves. We have to pay something, gentlemen, for being soldiers; we have to pay something for being shot; we have to pay something for human suffering; it is the price of patriotism in war, and his wounds is the glory of the veteran soldier in peace; but our country, whether in war or peace, will make a mistake if it ever puts a commercial value upon patriotism. Like Cæsar's wife, patriotism ought to be above the suspicion of filthy lucre. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SULZER. Has the gentleman from Illinois finished his time?

Mr. PRINCE. I think my time is all consumed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois has five minutes remaining.

Mr. PRINCE. I do not care to use it; I might reserve it.

Mr. SULZER. I understand the gentleman has used up all of his time—

Mr. PRINCE. Oh, yes.

Mr. SULZER. How much time have I?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has twenty-eight minutes.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, this bill simply allows the President, with the consent of the Senate, to place General Sickles one grade higher on the retired list of the army. My sense of gratitude is shocked by the personal antagonism this patriotic measure has aroused. It is little less than a national disgrace.

When the greatest war for human liberty in the history of the world began, Daniel E. Sickles was a prominent Member of this House from the city of New York. He immediately went to President Lincoln, one of the greatest apostles of human freedom in all the annals of time, and offered his services to help save the Union, the noblest impulse that ever animated the heart of man. He asked for no command. He requested no office. He wanted no title. His patriotic heart was aflame for the Union, and he enlisted as a private in the war. Senator Hannibal Hamlin and many others insisted that he ought to be an officer on account of his military training and experience, Sickles having been for many years a major in the militia of the State of New York. President Lincoln thereupon sent for him and told him to go to New York and organize and equip a regiment of volunteers, and that the President would appoint him the colonel. Sickles went back to New York and at his own expense organized and equipped, not one regiment of volunteers, but five regiments. They were mustered into the service as the Excelsior brigade, and Abraham Lincoln nominated, and the Senate of the United States confirmed, Sickles as colonel of the First Regiment.

The Excelsior brigade needs no eulogy. A braver body of men never lived. It made history. Sickles saw much hard fighting. He was rapidly promoted for bravery and valor on the field. He participated in nearly every battle of the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Gettysburg. He was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as a brigadier and a major-general. He rendered most heroic and important services as a commander at Malvern Hill, at Antietam, and at many other sanguinary engagements, but his eternal fame as a military chieftain rests on what he did at Gettysburg. According to the testimony of experts here and abroad who have studied and written about the civil war it is conceded that Gettysburg was the decisive battle of the great conflict. If Lee had won at Gettysburg, the Union would have been severed in twain, the Capitol at Washington would have fallen in the hands of the confederacy, and foreign nations would have then recognized the South. Sickles won the battle of Gettysburg. That is history now, and no reward in the gift of a grateful country should be denied this grand old soldier.

Mr. Chairman, there is much to commend this bill and many reasons why it should become a law. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was one of the most gallant and distinguished officers in the Army of the Potomac and merits, in the opinion of those most competent to testify, any honor the Republic he helped to save can bestow on him in the sunset of his long and useful and patriotic life. He is the one heroic living figure of the great civil conflict and the last of the great corps commanders of the war for the Union.

General Sickles is now on the retired list as a major-general, and if this bill becomes a law it will simply place him on the retired list a grade higher, namely, that of lieutenant-general. In my opinion General Sickles deserves this honor, and I can hardly believe that any person familiar with the great services he rendered in the crucial hour of the life of the Nation will begrudge him the distinction.

War experts the world over have testified that General Sickles is the hero of the battle of Gettysburg; and his bravery in that terrible struggle has stirred the heart of every patriotic American, and is one of the brightest pages in the his-

tory of the Republic. He deserves well of his country, and will ever be remembered by a grateful people.

What an eventful career Daniel E. Sickles has had. He was born in New York City on the 20th day of October, 1825, and is now in his eighty-fifth year. He received an academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice in New York City. His illustrious career typifies the opportunities of the Republic. It is a lesson to every American schoolboy. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature of New York, and quickly took a prominent part in its affairs. In 1849 he joined the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, and in 1851 became the major of the regiment. In 1853 he was made corporation attorney of New York City, and in the same year was appointed secretary to the American legation at London, and accompanied James Buchanan to England. He returned to New York in 1855, and in the fall of that year was elected to the senate of the State of New York, in which he became a conspicuous figure as its most brilliant orator. In 1856 he was elected to Congress. He was reelected in 1858, and served until March 3, 1861. It is doubtful if there be many living who saw earlier service in this House.

At the beginning of the civil war, as I have stated, at his own expense, he raised, organized, drilled, and equipped at Camp Scott, on Staten Island, in the bay of New York, the famous Excelsior Brigade of United States Volunteers, and was commissioned by President Lincoln colonel of the first of the five regiments. On September 3, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded his brigade in the Army of the Potomac and gained great distinction in the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. His brigade also saw service in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the Antietam campaign. He succeeded General Hooker in command of the second division of the Third Army Corps and greatly distinguished himself at Fredericksburg.

On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac under Hooker in February, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Third Army Corps and was appointed major-general on the 7th day of March, 1863, his commission dating from the 29th day of November, 1862. He displayed great gallantry at Chancellorsville, gaining the first success of the day by cutting off the rear of Jackson's forces and arresting a general panic amongst the retreating artillery and troops of the Eleventh Corps and resisting Stonewall Jackson's attack with a skill and determination that won the admiration of friend and foe.

At Gettysburg his corps was posted on the left flank near Little Round Top. He advanced to the front on more elevated ground, which he thought desirable to hold, and in this position was assailed by Gen. James Longstreet's entire assaulting column, while Gen. John B. Hood endeavored to gain the unoccupied slope of Little Round Top. In the desperate struggle that followed Sickles's Third Corps effectively aided in preserving that important position, but was greatly shattered by the onset of overwhelming numbers under Longstreet. After the line was broken Gen. Ambrose P. Hill followed the confederate advantage with an attack on Sickles's right, during which General Sickles lost a leg, but remained on the field in command of the troops—an act of heroism seldom witnessed in all the history of war and for which he received the thanks of Congress and the congressional "medal of honor."

In this connection let me read a letter written by General Longstreet, which confirms all I have said about Sickles at Gettysburg:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 19, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL SICKLES: My plan and desire was to meet you at Gettysburg on the interesting ceremony attending the unveiling of the Slocum monument; but to-day I find myself in no condition to keep the promise made you when last we were together. I am quite disabled from a severe hurt in one of my feet, so that I am unable to stand more than a minute or two at a time. Please express my sincere regrets to the noble Army of the Potomac, and to accept them, especially, for yourself.

On that field you made your mark that will place you prominently before the world as one of the leading figures of the most important battle of the civil war. As a northern veteran once remarked to me: "General Sickles can well afford to leave a leg on that field."

I believe that it is now conceded that the advanced position at the peach orchard, taken by your corps and under your orders, saved that battlefield to the Union cause. It was the sorest and saddest reflection of my life for many years; but to-day I can say with sincerest emotion that it was and is the best that could have come to us all, North and South, and I hope that the Nation, reunited, may always enjoy the honor and glory brought to it by that grand work.

Please offer my kindest salutations to your governor and your fellow-comrades of the Army of the Potomac.

Always, yours, sincerely,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Confederate Army.

Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Gettysburg, Pa.

That letter speaks for itself and needs no further comment. It tells the story of Sickles and what he did. After Gettysburg General Sickles continued in active service until the beginning of 1865, and was then sent on a confidential mission by President Lincoln to Colombia and other South American countries, where his mission was eminently successful and for which he received the thanks of Secretary Seward.

On the 28th day of July, 1866, Sickles joined the Regular Army as colonel of the Forty-second Infantry. On March 2, 1867, he was breveted brigadier-general for bravery at Fredericksburg and major-general for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg. He commanded the military department of the Carolinas in 1865 and the military district of the Carolinas in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, in a letter to General Sickles dated September 7, 1867, says:

In all the official intercourse which we have had I beg to tender you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy to which I have been treated personally and officially, and for the disposition you have always manifested to make the burdens of the military government as light upon the people whom I represent as it was possible under the circumstances. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your successor, General Canby, but hope that my official relations with him may be marked with the same harmony and kind feeling which characterized our official intercourse for nearly two years past.

President Johnson offered General Sickles the mission to the Netherlands, which he declined for personal reasons. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on January 1, 1868, and on April 14, 1869, President Grant placed him on the retired list of the United States Army with the full rank of major-general.

He was a friend of General Grant, and the latter admired General Sickles and entertained a high opinion of his military ability and patriotism. On the 15th day of May, 1869, President Grant appointed Sickles minister to Spain. He relinquished that important post on the 20th day of March, 1873, and resumed his residence in the city of New York, since which time he has served the people of his State several terms in Congress and in the legislature and in other high and important official positions of trust. He has been sheriff of New York County, by appointment of Governor David B. Hill; president of the New York State board of civil-service commissioners, alderman, and the chairman of the board of commissioners of the State of New York for the erection of monuments on the battlefields of the civil war.

Mr. Chairman, few men in the history of the Republic have had such a long and such a useful and such a distinguished career, both in civil and military life. General Sickles has done much for our Republic, and his old comrades from one end of the land to the other feel that the least the Republic can do for this grand old warrior who did so much for his country in the darkest hour of its history is to place him, as he passes over the great divide into the dim beyond, on the "retired list" of the army as lieutenant-general along with the great soldiers of the Republic.

Resolutions in favor of this bill have been sent to Congress by the legislatures of New York and New Jersey, and strong appeals in favor of the measure have come to Members of the House of Representatives from veterans living in all quarters of the Republic—from California to Connecticut, from Texas to Maine, from Colorado to New Jersey, and from Kansas to New York.

In my opinion General Sickles deserves well of his country, and the brave soldiers in the North, as well as the gallant men of the Southland, who admire bravery and heroism, are anxious to cheer his declining days as the shadows darken with this additional recognition of his valor and his patriotism. This is especially just, when it is considered that the rank of lieutenant-general has been conferred upon Bates, and Young, and Corbin, and Chaffee, and others, some of whom performed very little service during the civil war. Why discriminate against Sickles? He was the greatest of them all.

Five promotions to the grade of lieutenant-general have been made by Congress since 1900, and these officers all gained their chief rank during or since the war with Spain, whilst only three officers who gained distinction in the civil war were raised to the grade of lieutenant-general. It is plain, therefore, that this bill will not make a "bad precedent," but, on the contrary, this bill can not be a precedent, because there is no other among the major-generals on the retired list whose military record approaches that of General Sickles. The true soldiers of the country, North and South, the grizzled veterans of the great conflict, petition Congress to pass this bill for General Sickles. Large numbers of the surviving officers of the civil war desire to have this additional honor conferred upon the victor of Gettysburg, and I confidently submit that a grateful people, who realize the sacrifices Sickles made, will know the reason why if this bill fails to pass.

Mr. Chairman, I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS], who knows so little, apparently, about the war and the record of the officers who participated in that great conflict, say that if Sickles had not lost a leg on the field at Gettysburg he would have been court-martialed. That statement is absolutely without substantial foundation. There is not a line in the records of the War Department that justifies it. I challenge the gentleman from Massachusetts to prove his words.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I did not know what he was talking about. My attention was diverted.

Mr. SULZER. The gentleman should listen. I was replying to a remark of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I am coming to what the gentleman from Michigan said. [Laughter.] The unreasonable opposition to this meritorious bill witnessed here to-day will be a revelation to-morrow to patriotic America and reflect no credit on some of the Members of this House. They will hear from the old soldiers at home.

Well, Mr. Chairman, let us see for a moment just what was done at Gettysburg. Sickles was in command of the Third Army Corps. It is well known that neither Lee nor Meade wanted to fight at Gettysburg. But the battle was precipitated on the 1st day of July, and on that sanguinary field the destiny of the greatest Republic the sun has ever looked upon was determined in favor of the Union. That struggle is history—that field is consecrated ground. No words can do it justice. On the second day of the battle the confederacy had all the advantage. Lee and Longstreet would have won had it not been for what Sickles did. He took the celebrated position in the peach orchard. He held that strategic point against the onslaught of the battalions of Longstreet. He checked the confederate advance. He saved Little Round Top to the Federals, and Little Round Top saved the day, and that historic second day at Gettysburg saved the Union. Longstreet says that, and Longstreet was one of the greatest soldiers of modern times. Read the testimony of what the English and the French and the German military experts have said about it. The best soldiers of the war on both sides have testified that Sickles saved the day. That is the proof. If I were arguing this case before a jury, I would win on this testimony, and on this testimony alone.

But, unfortunately, I am not arguing the case before an impartial jury. I am arguing it before partisan Members of Congress. But we must not forget that our predecessors voted unanimously the thanks of the Congress of the United States to General Sickles, and he is entitled, by reason of those thanks, under the rule, to the privileges of this floor. I felt hurt when the Member from New York [Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL] referred to this grand old grizzled warrior, who has done so much for his country in civil and in military life, in the way that he did. General Sickles sat in a seat here a few weeks ago, visiting the House as he has done for many, many years, but the gentleman from New York said that he was here lobbying for this bill. I challenge him or any other Member of this House to say that Sickles ever asked a Member to vote for this bill. Nobody can get up and say so. He never asked me to introduce this bill, and I believe that he has never asked a Member of this House to vote for it. I introduced it because I am a friend of the soldiers who saved the Union, and I want to reward them while they live. Nobody here can ever say, and nobody outside of these halls will ever be able to say, that during the sixteen years I have been a Member of this House I ever voted against a bill in the interests of the soldiers and sailors who saved the Union. I only wish I could say as much for others on the floor of this House. This is a rich country; this is a great country; this is the grand Republic; and it is all so to a very large extent on account of what the brave and gallant men who marched from the North did in the great struggle for the Union.

We owe them a debt of gratitude we never can pay, and gratitude, my friends, is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart. [Applause.] We should be grateful to the soldiers who fought that great war to a successful end. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] argues against this bill, like the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE], on the ground that General Sickles is a rich man. He probably will never go to the poorhouse, and I hope he never will; but he is not a very rich man. And if he were, that is a very weak and a most unpatriotic argument to make. I can not bring my ideas in favor of this bill down to the level of mere dollars and cents. I place my views on higher ground. I want it to pass for patriotism. I say that there is no gift in the Republic too great for the men who saved the Republic; and, according to the testimony of Lincoln and of Grant, of Sheridan and of Lee and of Longstreet,

Sickles is one of the great soldiers of the civil war—one of the saviors of the Nation. All the great soldiers of the world who have written upon that titanic struggle say that General Sickles not only saved the day at Gettysburg, but they say that he was one of the greatest volunteer generals the war produced, North or South; and I will take the testimony of those experts.

Now, another thing, General Sickles was retired by President Grant in 1869 as a major-general in the Regular Army. He went upon the retired list, and is to-day the ranking major-general of the Regular Army. His record stands alone. There is nothing like it in the annals of America. Sickles stands out in bold relief in our temple of eternal fame.

President Grant appointed Sickles minister to Spain when he was retired as a major-general. He served as minister to Spain during Grant's administration. During that time he never drew a dollar of his pay as a major-general. There was nothing in the law that prevented him from taking it.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SULZER. I have only a few minutes left. There is no record in the War Department or in Congress that General Sickles ever put in a claim for the amount of money he expended in organizing and equipping the Excelsior brigade. He is now 85 years old; and I doubt very much whether he will live long to receive pay under this bill if it should become law. What a weak, specious argument for a Member of this House to make against this legislation—that it may give this grand old hero a few dollars a year more. I have heard some of the arguments by some of the so-called military experts of the House regarding the grade of lieutenant-general. I want to say something about the grade of lieutenant-general. In foreign countries, in every first-class military power of the world, the grade of lieutenant-general is not the highest grade for a great soldier. There are grades above it; but in America the highest grade that has ever been conferred upon any soldier, except Washington and Grant, has been the grade of lieutenant-general. Now, gentlemen get up and talk about this grade as if it were something sacred, as if it were such a tremendous honor; that it had not been bestowed upon anybody except Washington, and Scott, and Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan. But let me say that the members of the Military Affairs Committee now opposed to this bill recently put on an appropriation bill a proviso making Miles, Corbin, Chaffee, Bates, Young, and MacArthur lieutenant-generals, and not one of them ever commanded a corps in the civil war. Now, these same Members say that this grand old veteran, one of the greatest volunteer soldiers in the history of America, should not be made a lieutenant-general because it might establish a precedent. My friends, that argument is too specious to receive the consideration of intelligent Members of this House. And when they say the bill will give Sickles a few dollars more, I ask you how many more years do you think General Sickles is going to live to receive anything?

Just a few words more and this matter will be submitted to the judgment of this House. Nearly every soldier now alive and who fought in the war for the Union and reached the rank of brigadier-general has written a letter in favor of this bill. I want to appeal to all for justice to this grand old soldier, this heroic warrior, this man who during all the years of his life has done so much for his country, his State, and his city. I want to bring to your notice the fact that a previous Congress went as far as it could in its day when it unanimously thanked Sickles for all that he did. I call your attention to the fact that during the time General Sickles served as a Member of this House he rendered distinguished service to the cause of good government, and we should show our appreciation by giving him this additional honor before he passes over the great divide to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

My friends, just a few words more. General Sickles's career is finished. He is a very old man. His great work is done. He has run the race. He has fought the good fight. He can live at best but a brief time. Who is there so unpatriotic that he would refuse this honor to this grand old battle-scarred veteran, with his gallant and heroic record? [Loud applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD some letters and papers in connection with this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Georgian, February 22.]

GENERAL SICKLES, THE LAST OF THE UNION LEADERS.

The bill which is now pending in Congress to advance Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to the rank of lieutenant-general on the retired list of the United States Army calls attention to perhaps the most distinguished figure in the surviving group of veterans of the great civil conflict in America.

More than eighty-five years have furrowed the brow of this grim old fighter for the Union flag.

He was known on both sides of the Atlantic long before the tocsin of war sounded in 1861.

As a Member of Congress from the State of New York during the decade which immediately preceded the war, he achieved an international reputation by reason of his superb qualities of leadership.

To say that not one of his colleagues of a half century ago in Congress is alive to-day is to state what is doubtless easily within the limits of exact truth.

He was not a product of West Point, but he possessed the martial spirit.

Moreover, he obtained some little military experience in the Twelfth Regiment of the national guard; and when the opening guns of the war were fired at Fort Sumter, he organized and equipped at Camp Scott, on Staten Island, the famous Excelsior brigade of United States Volunteers and went to the front.

It is doubtful if his record for gallantry was surpassed on the field of battle. The fiercest fires of Gettysburg raged around him, and though his corps was shattered by Longstreet's assaulting column, he held his ground on the left flank of Little Round Top. One of his limbs was sacrificed in the terrific grapple, but for hours after receiving the wound he remained in the saddle.

General Longstreet himself was not loth to say that the success of the Union cause in the most decisive battle of the war was instrumentally due to General Sickles.

Then why should an appreciative country deny him this boon for the few remaining days of his now well-spent career?

When the war was over, General Sickles entered the Regular Army and was rapidly advanced from one post of honor to another.

During the days of reconstruction he was in command of the military department of the Carolinas, but his attitude toward the southern people was one of uniform kindness, and to this effect Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has testified.

In 1868 President Grant placed him on the retired list of the United States Army, with the rank of major-general.

The movement to advance the old soldier still another notch higher is doubtless due to the clearer light which recent investigation has shed upon his heroic rôle in the battle of Gettysburg and to the long life tenure which has made him on the list of generals almost the sole survivor of the iron drama in which he bore so gallant a part.

If he has not earned the stars of the Lieutenant-general, then who of his comrades ever did?

In this era of good will between the sections, when men of northern birth are everywhere paying unstinted tribute to Robert E. Lee, it is in no mere perfunctory mood that The Georgian commends this movement to honor an illustrious veteran of the blue, in whose heart there doubtless never ranked an unkind feeling toward his comrades of the gray.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 3, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. SULZER: I write from the battlefield on which General Sickles performed his most distinguished service for the Nation and congratulate you on having offered House of Representatives bill No. 13383 and on the report of majority of committee, a copy of which has just reached me.

The purpose of the bill, "to authorize the appointment of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, retired, to be a Lieutenant-general of the United States Army, on the retired list," is altogether a commendable one.

For a period extending over two generations of men, Daniel E. Sickles's activities, achievements, and successes in state and national legislative halls, and as a diplomat, as holding high and responsible civil positions in the government of the greatest city on the continent, and especially as a commander in the titian struggle of 1861-1865, have been forming the brilliant pages of American history. In every station and under every responsibility he bore himself worthily and well.

Let the Republic not prove itself ungrateful. Let the few remaining years of the last surviving corps commander of the Army of the Potomac be brightened by a grateful Nation's testimonial of high regard and appreciation. Nor let the gracefulness of that act be dimmed by the shadow of anything that savors of childishness or grudging. Our country is too great in great things to be little in anything.

I hope and believe your bill will be passed by Congress with little or no opposition.

With kindest regards, I am,
Sincerely,

G. J. BENNER.

GAINESVILLE, GA., February 10, 1910.

DEAR SIR: I have just learned that a bill is before your committee to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, to the rank of Lieutenant-general in the United States Army.

Of all the Union commanders of the civil war, General Sickles was closest to General Longstreet in the days that followed Appomattox, in a friendship that knew no wavering.

In the substantial recognition that came to General Longstreet from the Federal Government after the civil war, he had no more earnest or influential friend before the Presidents of the United States than General Sickles.

Especially do I recall, with deep emotion, General Sickles's powerful help in the appointment of General Longstreet to the office of Commissioner of Railroads in President McKinley's administration. This was at a time when General Longstreet was broken in health and fortune, and the emoluments of the office made his last days comfortable.

General Sickles was a potent factor at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in securing commissions in the United States Army for General Longstreet's two sons, Maj. R. L. Longstreet and Capt. James Longstreet.

Since General Longstreet's death, no hands more friendly have touched mine than those of the Union commander who met Longstreet at Gettysburg. The strongest and most beautiful tribute that has been paid to General Longstreet's military genius is in General Sickles's introduction to my biography, "Lee and Longstreet at High Tide." Of the help given me by General Sickles in securing the appointment that affords the opportunity for me to earn a living in the postal service of my country it is not necessary that I should speak.

Gratitude, as well as reverence and admiration, growing up from childhood, for one of the great generals of that greatest war of modern times, compels me to do that which General Longstreet would do were he alive—appeal to your committee in behalf of General Sickles.

The nation for which he poured out his heroic blood can surely pay General Sickles no tribute commensurate with his service on that fate-

ful day when he left a leg on the decisive battlefield of the civil war—Gettysburg.

General Longstreet has said of General Sickles's campaign on the field of Gettysburg:

"I believe it is now conceded that the advanced position at the peach orchard, taken by your corps and under your orders, saved that battlefield to the Union cause. It was the sorest and saddest reflection of my life for many years; but to-day I can say, with sincerest emotion, that it was and is the best that could have come to us all, North and South; and I hope that the Nation, reunited, may always enjoy the honor and glory brought to it by that grand work." (Letter to General Sickles from General Longstreet, dated Washington, Sept. 19, 1902.)

Surely, in this day of a broader and nobler Americanism, forty-odd years after the battle flags of the confederacy were furled over a "lost cause," the sons of southern soldiers, with a patriotism and magnanimity worthy of traditional southern manhood, may unite with their northern colleagues in honoring one who was a great American soldier—whose fame belongs to all Americans.

Forgetful of whether they were York or Lancaster, England honors all her heroes of the War of the Roses.

As our national skies grow bigger, we shall cease to ask who wore the blue or who wore the gray in the war from 1861 to 1865. We shall remember only that they were American soldiers who circled the globe with the story of American valor in a struggle that must be regarded as the birth throes of the stronger nation.

One of the last of General Longstreet's public utterances was before General Sickles's corps at a Grand Army reunion in Washington City in 1902, when he expressed the hope that he might live long enough to see the soldiers of Grant and Lee march side by side up Pennsylvania avenue. He did not live to witness this. But may the spirit of General Longstreet's lofty Americanism, which encompassed everything American, abide with your committee in its deliberations.

No doubt many of you, like the writer, were born in the American Union, and have always loved the starry flag that symbolizes freedom for all men. It therefore should not be hard for you to recognize the Nation's obligation to that great Union commander who to-day walks thoughtful on the silent shores of that ocean he so soon must sail.

Though you are descendants of the proud armies that followed Lee, you will be big enough in soul to pay our country's debt of gratitude to one who fought to keep in the skies the flag of that first great Virginian—Washington.

If the southern woman who closed the eyes of Longstreet in death, to wait on Georgia's hills the touch of dawn, might make one appeal to the sons of southern men, in the name of the southern commander, it would be that the Republic's gratitude and love shall compass the path of General Longstreet's old adversary, General Sickles, as he journeys down into the enfolding shadows of eternity—testimony to all the world that at last and forever we are one people in a brotherhood that knows no sectionalism.

Yours, very faithfully,

HELEN D. LONGSTREET.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The Hannibal Hamlin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 165, Department of Maine and city of Bangor, respectfully represent that it is their earnest desire to have Major-General Sickles, United States Army, promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-general, United States Army, on the retired list; that they therefore respectfully ask for the passage of House bill No. 13383, now pending and offered with that view; and they request that the annexed resolutions, adopted by them, be made a part of this petition.

Dated January 10, 1910.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN POST, G. A. R.,
A. C. SAWYER, Post Commander,
CHARLES M. GRIFFIN, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS HANNIBAL HAMLIN POST,
No 165, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF MAINE,
Bangor, Me., January 6, 1910.

The members of this Grand Army post have learned with much gratification that a bill has been offered in Congress authorizing the President to appoint Major-General Sickles, retired, to be Lieutenant-General of the United States Army on the retired list.

This measure commends itself to the earnest and cordial approval of the members of this post, many of whom served under his command, and especially to the survivors of the Third, Fourth, and Seventeenth Maine regiments, as well as all surviving Maine veterans, wherever living.

The bill should pass, not only on its merits, but also serve as gratifying evidence that Congress has not forgotten his distinguished and meritorious career. His ardent patriotism and gallantry in action will thus be fitly recognized and his exalted services as a soldier in the civil war of the rebellion be suitably crowned: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we will cordially sustain all proper steps in support of this bill. General Sickles sprang to the defense of the Union among the earliest, disregarding all political or partisan ties; he sustained Lincoln with unwavering loyalty and true advice; Grant reposed with confidence in his friendship and advice; and Stanton uniformly accorded him the fullest praise and acknowledgment of his untiring zeal and eager maintenance of the cause which he laid at heart both night and day.

Resolved, That General Sickles is fully entitled to this promotion. He is the only living corps commander in the eastern armies and the only one living except General Dodge, who served in the West, and as the typical representative of the volunteer soldier his advancement will be hailed by all surviving volunteers with delight.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with a suitable petition, be furnished to each member of our congressional delegation, and that they be requested to present them in each branch of Congress.

A. C. SAWYER, Post Commander,
CHARLES M. GRIFFIN, Adjutant.

ROCHESTER, N. H., February 9, 1910.

DEAR SIR: I learn you have introduced a bill in Congress to authorize the President to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles lieutenant-general and then retire him with that rank.

Please allow me to say that up here in New Hampshire is many an old veteran looking with a deal of interest to the passage of the bill, for many New Hampshire boys won their highest honors under his gallant command, while many more went down to death in that awful

carnage in the wheat field and peach orchard, and they who live will rejoice to see the old hero given this just due.

Please pardon the liberty I take in addressing you. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. WORCESTER,

Past Commander Department of New Hampshire,
Grand Army of the Republic.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

19 MURRAY STREET,
New York, December 28, 1909.

DEAR GENERAL SHERWOOD: I do not know that you will recall me, but I take the liberty of calling your attention to House bill 13383, to authorize the President to appoint Major-General Sickles, retired, to the rank of lieutenant-general.

As you are doubtless familiar with the splendid military record of General Sickles, it is perhaps unnecessary to refer to it in detail. He was, however, identified with the Army of the Potomac from its organization, and while in command of the Third Army Corps lost his leg at the battle of Gettysburg, and he is to-day, I believe, the only living corps commander of that heroic army.

For several years I have been associated with him as a member of the New York, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga Commission (of which he is chairman), and this service has only confirmed me in my admiration for the man and for his soldierly qualities. Prompt, energetic, and devoted to the interests of his comrades, both living and dead, he is a splendid representative of the survivors of the great war for the maintenance of the Union.

The honor which is sought for him by his friends is, in my opinion, well deserved, and I hope you can see your way clear to act favorably upon the bill which Mr. SULZER has introduced.

Yours, very truly,

ANSON G. MCCOOK,

Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

Hon. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER,
San Antonio, Tex., January 28, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. SLAYDEN: I have just learned from Col. Alex. Moore that Mr. SULZER, of New York, has introduced a bill authorizing the President to place Gen. Daniel E. Sickles on the retired list as a lieutenant-general of the United States Army.

My father and General Longstreet were bosom friends, and father had served with him for several years; and during General Longstreet's visit here he was, as you know, my guest, which gives me additional interest in General Sickles.

General Longstreet was always talking to me of General Sickles's magnanimity and good feeling toward the southern people at the close of the civil war, and, up to the time General Longstreet died, was one of his most ardent admirers. In this connection, I beg to inclose you a copy of a letter written by General Longstreet to General Sickles, which confirms my statements.

I am quite sure that there are numbers of your constituents here who, like myself, would be more than pleased to have you give the bill your hearty support.

Assuring you that whatever you may be able to do toward aiding General Sickles will be highly and heartily appreciated, and, with my best wishes, I am,

Sincerely, your friend,

JOHN J. STEVENS, Postmaster.

Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

EDWARD W. KINSLEY POST, 113, G. A. R.,
DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, January 21, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of a letter which I have just dictated to the Hon. FREDERICK C. STEVENS, which is self-explanatory, and I also inclose herewith an official copy of the resolution alluded to in said letter. This, you will understand, is in reference to H. R. 13383, introduced by yourself into the Sixty-first Congress, second session.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

ALBION P. PEASE, Commander.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

EDWARD W. KINSLEY POST, 113, G. A. R.,
DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, January 21, 1910.

SIR: Understanding that you are chairman of the subcommittee on Retirement of the Congressional Military Committee, I have the honor to inclose to you official copy of the resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Edward W. Kinsley Post, 113, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, said meeting being held on the evening of the 19th instant.

I might say that Edward W. Kinsley Post occupies a very prominent position in Massachusetts, having among its members several retired officers of the United States Army, ranging in rank from first lieutenant to brigadier-general; and I might also add that my personal friend and former department commander, William Warner, whom, I understand, is on the Military Committee, will vouch for the statement which I make as relates to the standing of our post.

I have the honor, sir, to be, yours, very respectfully,

ALBION P. PEASE, Commander.

Hon. FREDERICK C. STEVENS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

EDWARD W. KINSLEY POST, 113, G. A. R.,
DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, January 19, 1910.

In view of the fact that a bill has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives by Mr. SULZER, of New York, authorizing the President to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles (retired) a lieutenant-general of the United States Army, on the retired list, in

recognition of his distinguished service in the United States Volunteers from April, 1861, until the close of the civil war: Be it

Resolved, That Edward W. Kinsley Post, 113, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, in regular meeting assembled, indorse most heartily House bill 13383, and would respectfully and earnestly ask for the passage of said bill in favor of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, he being the senior surviving corps commander of the civil war.

I certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution introduced and unanimously passed in the affirmative by Edward W. Kinsley Post, 113, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, January 19, 1910.

ALBION P. PEASE, Commander.

HEADQUARTERS GALEN ORR POST, 181, G. A. R.,
Needham, Mass., January 27, 1910.

Learning that a bill has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives by Mr. WILLIAM SULZER, M. C., of New York, authorizing the President to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army (retired), to the rank of lieutenant-general in the United States Army on the retired list, Galen Orr Post, 181, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, at regular meeting unanimously

Resolved, That the post heartily indorse bill 13383 in favor of placing Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles on the retired list as a lieutenant-general as a recognition of his patriotic and distinguished services in the civil war.

EDWIN A. TAYLOR, Commander.
W. G. HART, Adjutant.

HOOVER ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Boston, February 1, 1910.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing resolutions passed by Galen Orr Post, 181, Grand Army of the Republic of this State. We are all very much interested in the promotion of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to be lieutenant-general, United States Army, on the retired list, as many of us served with him during the late civil war. Personally, as an ex-president of the Hoover Association, I should be very glad indeed to have him receive this well-merited recognition from Congress.

Respectfully, yours,

T. R. MATHEWS,

Major-General, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Retired.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

657 McDONOUGH STREET,
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 1, 1910.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I desire to call your attention to House bill No. 13383.

It would be a great gratification to every old civil-war veteran living to see this bill become a law. It is one of the measures that every patriotic citizen will approve—the promotion in rank of one of the bravest, most gallant, and meritorious officers of the great war, Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army.

He is the senior major-general of the survivors of the civil war who held corps command. From the opening of that war to its close he was ever on duty, participating with distinguished honor in some of the most sanguinary conflicts, especially Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; in the latter, the crucial battle of the war, gaining a renown for magnificent services rendered that will survive as long as the name of the battle shall be retained in history. Losing a limb there did not quell his ardor. As inspector of armies, he was present on many other battlefields and on the firing line.

When the war ceased he served the Government in the pacification of the Southern States, especially in North and South Carolina. As United States minister to Spain he made an enviable record.

No more fitting honor could be displayed than the passage of this bill, and I earnestly hope that you will give it your support.

With best wishes for your good health and happiness, I am,

Yours, very truly,

LEWIS R. STEGMAN,

Late Colonel, United States Volunteers.

Hon. GEORGE H. LINDSAY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., January 21, 1910.

DEAR SIR: Having received a copy of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by you, authorizing the appointment of Major-General Sickles as lieutenant-general in the army, I write to express my approval of the bill on account of the distinguished services rendered by him in raising a brigade (Excelsior brigade), with the approval of President Lincoln, during the dark hours of the Republic, without expense to the State and on account of his distinguished services in the field as commander first of a brigade, later of a division, and then of a corps, the rank of which is properly that of lieutenant-general. The fact that the Government did not confer this rank during the war is not a valid excuse for not properly recognizing his services and doing him justice now in his old age (84 years), especially after this rank has been conferred on so many of inferior services and commands. "It is never too late to mend."

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

C. A. RICHARDSON,
Major, United States Volunteers.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, September 7, 1867.

SIR: I have learned from the public press, although I have received no official notice of the fact, that you have been relieved from the command of the second military district, embracing this State and North Carolina, and that by order of the President Major-General Canby has succeeded to the same.

I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel personally and officially at the course taken by the President and his advisers in this matter.

There are many of the orders which have been issued by you since the passage of the reconstruction bills in March last which did not meet my approval; but it is due to you and to your official action that I

should bear voluntary testimony to the wisdom and success of your administration and to express the opinion that the almost unlimited powers with which you were invested by the acts of Congress have been exercised with moderation and forbearance.

Your General Orders, No. 10, so far as this State is concerned, were last spring, in my opinion, absolutely necessary, looking to the impoverished condition of the country, the shortness of the provision and staple crops last year, to the general pecuniary distress pervading the country, and to the necessity of protecting the small means of the farmers and planters at that time from the process of courts. They were thereby enabled to subsist their families and grow the present crop.

This crop promises to be in many respects, and in many sections of the State, the most important and the largest which has been grown for several years, and when harvested you could without hazard or oppression have executed your purpose as declared to me of modifying General Orders, No. 10, so that creditors could have enforced their commands without producing general distress, if nothing worse.

It is also due to you that I should say that, in my judgment, if General Orders, No. 10, had not been issued last spring a very considerable increase in the number of troops in this State would have been necessary to have been stationed at many of the court-houses to preserve the public records from destruction and insure the safety of sheriffs in executing civil process in their hands, which they had been ordered to levy by thoughtless or heartless creditors.

In my opinion, General Orders, No. 10, received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina; and your general administration as commandant of the district is approved by a majority nearly as great.

In all the official intercourse which we have had I beg to tender you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated personally and for the disposition you have always manifested to make the burdens of the military government as light upon the people whom I represent as it was possible under the circumstances.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your successor, General Canby, but hope that my official relations with him may be marked with the same harmony and kind feeling which have characterized our official intercourse for nearly two years past.

I have the honor to be, General, very truly and respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1910.

MY DEAR GENERAL SICKLES: Your favor of the 10th instant with reference to a bill introduced by Congressman SULZER providing for your appointment to the grade of lieutenant-general and placed on the retired list with that rank, is received and contents noted. The reason why your former communication did not receive prompt attention was because of my absence from Washington during the holidays, and have just returned. I assure you that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to render any assistance I can in the passage of the bill to which you refer. I was especially pleased to hear from you, as it indicates that you are not only still in the land of the living, but probably enjoying your usual robust good health, all of which pleases me personally very much. I recall with the greatest pleasure the good old days when we met in our state legislature, and you have my support and best wishes always.

Very sincerely, your friend,

GEO. R. MALBY, M. C.

Maj. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
23 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DENVER, COLO., January 19, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose copy of a letter which I have written Mr. STEVENS concerning the promotion and retirement of General Sickles.

I could say much more than I have said, but really this late recognition of the distinguished services of General Sickles should "go without saying."

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DENVER, COLO., January 19, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR: I am interested in the passage of House bill 13383, making General Sickles a lieutenant-general and retiring him of that rank.

I write asking you to favor that bill as far as may be in your power. My motives are those of personal affection as a man, great respect and admiration as a soldier and as a citizen, holding strongly the desire that the Nation should fittingly recognize and reward those who in her hour of peril rendered most distinguished and valuable service.

I am qualified to judge as to the service of General Sickles, because during the whole of 1863 I was chief of artillery of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, and therefore, until he was wounded at Gettysburg, in a peculiarly good position to judge of his service to the Nation.

I have never doubted (and I think that the judgment of history now bears me out) that General Sickles saved the second day at Gettysburg; that without his bold movement to Peach Orchard and the Emmitsburg road there would have been no third day. This fact and the leg he left there demand all the reward, all the recognition that is in the power of the Government to grant.

Beyond question General Sickles was one of the most brilliant, most valuable of the citizen-volunteer generals of the war. From first to last he and his corps suffered at the hands of the West Point men, who were willing he should fight, but very chary of credit. We of the corps, however, knew, and to the few of us that are left the passage of his bill would come as a very welcome, though late, recognition of the services of General Sickles and his Third Corps.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH.

Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

HON. FREDERICK C. STEVENS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1910.

MY DEAR WORCESTER: Your letter at hand. Like yourself, I have a great admiration for our mutual friend, General Sickles, and nothing

in this world would give me greater pleasure than to vote for the bill you speak of, and I sincerely hope it will pass.

All of the boys, including myself, send kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

C. A. SULLOWAY.

HON. HORACE L. WORCESTER,
Rochester, N. H.

FEBRUARY 11, 1910.

MY DEAR COLONEL WORCESTER: I received this morning your letter of the 9th instant, and in reply beg to say that I heartily agree with your estimate of the character and importance of the military services rendered by General Sickles. I believe, as you do, that his gallantry and services merit the reward proposed in the Sulzer bill, a copy of which I inclose, and unless there is some reason which does not now occur to me I shall support this measure.

With best regards and every good wish, I am,

Sincerely, yours,

HENRY E. BURNHAM.

Col. H. L. WORCESTER,
Rochester, N. H.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

Whereas a bill is now pending in the House of Representatives, authorizing the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to promote Maj. Gen. Daniel Edgar Sickles, of the United States Army, to the grade of lieutenant-general and providing for his retirement from active service with that rank in the army; and

Whereas the said bill, having been referred by the House of Representatives to its Committee on Military Affairs, and that committee, after giving said bill due consideration, has reported the same to the House with the recommendation that it do pass: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and assembly of the State of New York, That in view of the distinguished military services of Major-General Sickles as a regimental, brigade, division, army corps, and department commander, we hereby request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to vote for the aforesaid bill and to favor its enactment into law during the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

Passed the assembly Monday, March 14, 1910, unanimously.

Passed the senate Monday, March 21, 1910, unanimously.

[A similar joint resolution was unanimously passed by the legislature of the State of New Jersey.]

23 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, March 17, 1910.

The HON. J. A. T. HULL, F. C. STEVENS, GEORGE W. PRINCE, JAMES HAY, AND JAMES L. SLAYDEN,
Members of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to invite your attention to several erroneous statements in the "Views of the minority," appended to the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, recommending the passage of House bill No. 13383, authorizing the President to appoint me to be a lieutenant-general in the army and to place me on the retired list with that rank. I will take the liberty of reviewing these statements by paragraphs, as follows:

"First paragraph: You say, 'We can not concur in the views of the majority in favor of creating the grade of lieutenant-general and conferring it upon Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles on the retired list.'"

The bill does not "create" the grade of lieutenant-general. Since 1901 six promotions to the grade of lieutenant-general in the army have been made. There are now living five officers of that grade—one on the active list, Lieutenant-General McArthur; and four on the retired list, Lieutenant Generals Miles, Young, Chaffee, and Bates, none of whom (with one exception) attained the rank of major-general until the Spanish war, a rank I held November 29, 1862.

Second paragraph: We "believe that the Congress of the United States, during and immediately after the civil war, recognized General Sickles's services most generously in making him a major-general on the active list of the army and shortly after retiring him with the full grade of major-general."

To this I reply that "Congress" did not "make" me a major-general on the active list; nor did "Congress retire" me with the full grade of major-general. All of my promotions in the army were made by the President and confirmed by the Senate on the recommendations of Generals McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker, while commanding the Army of the Potomac, and I was placed on the retired list by President Grant under the provisions of the acts of Congress of August 3, 1861, and July 28, 1866, for wounds received in battle. I was retired from active service early in 1869, because President Grant wished to send me to Spain as minister to obtain the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico and to negotiate the purchase of those islands. To secure these ends I was instructed to endeavor to establish a republic in Spain. These purposes were accomplished by me, except the acquisition of the islands, which was prevented by the assassination of General Prim, the prime minister, with whom I was in the midst of successful negotiations when he was killed.

Third paragraph: "It is true he lost a leg in the civil war, but thousands of men lost legs and have been compelled to accept simply a pension of \$45 or \$50 per month."

The Army Retiring Board, convened by President Grant, found that by reason of wounds received in battle I was disabled from active service. It is certainly a novel suggestion, and without precedent, that the retired pay of the commander of an army corps, dangerously wounded in the decisive battle of the war for the preservation of the Union, should be measured by the pensions given to enlisted men.

Fourth paragraph: "General Sickles has been recognized by the Government in honorable and lucrative appointments in services abroad, drawing his full pay while discharging such services and also the full retired pay of a major-general of the United States Army."

I have only accepted one civil or diplomatic appointment from the Government since the civil war—that of minister to Spain—and I did not draw the "full retired pay of a major-general in the United States Army," nor did I draw any retired pay whatever while holding the office of minister. On the contrary, I voluntarily relinquished my pay

as an officer on the retired list during that period, although, if I had chosen to do so, I might have lawfully drawn such pay. I may also mention that my necessary official expenses while minister to Spain were at least twice the amount of my salary.

Moreover, I declined the offers made to me by President Johnson and President Grant of the missions to Holland, Mexico, and Portugal, and I also declined the lucrative office of collector of the port of New York—made by both President Johnson and President Grant—worth at that time, under the then existing laws, at least \$50,000 a year.

"Fifth paragraph: 'The Government has given General Sickles as pay of an officer on the retired list of the army more than \$200,000, and the minority of the committee do not believe that his service was of such overpowering influence and value as to place him beyond Gen. O. O. Howard and the other great commanders who were retired as major-generals and brigadier-generals and never received any further recognition by act of Congress.'"

To this I reply that had I not yielded to the wishes of President Grant in accepting the mission to Spain in 1869 I would have remained in the army on the active list, retiring in 1889, at the age of 64, by operation of law, and thereby reducing by one-half the amount of retired pay I have received.

In the last Congress the Senate passed a bill giving General Howard the grade of lieutenant-general and authorizing his retirement with that rank. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, but no report upon it was made.

Furthermore, six officers have been given the grade of lieutenant-general in the army since the year 1901, none of whom attained the rank or command reached by me in the civil war; nor did any of them suffer any serious wound.

Besides, it should be remembered that in 1861, during April, May, and June, in deference to the personal and urgent request of President Lincoln, I raised and organized, instructed and disciplined, at my own expense, five regiments of United States Volunteers and three companies of artillery—a timely service not rendered by any other officer in the army.

The fact that General Howard and other meritorious officers did not receive higher rank is no reason why such rank should be denied to me, if I am worthy of promotion.

Under the act of Congress of April, 1904, many hundreds of officers below the grade of brigadier-general have been promoted one grade higher on the retired list. This act is still in force, and in conformity with its provisions promotions continue to be made by the War Department.

"Sixth paragraph: 'General Sickles is now at a very advanced age; a man reputed possessed of great wealth, so that the more than \$2,000 additional pay granted by this act is not needed to supply any of his material wants.'"

It is quite true that I have reached a "very advanced age," so that in the course of nature I shall not live much longer to draw any pay whatever from the Treasury. Manifestly it is not the main purpose of House bill No. 13383 to "increase my pay," but rather to give me higher rank in the army as a well-earned recognition of my military services and sacrifices. To refuse me the emoluments given by law to officers of my grade on the retired list would be an injustice and make me the object of an invidious discrimination. Hitherto I have only received the same pay provided by law for all officers of my grade who are borne on the retired list of the army, no more and no less.

I am the oldest surviving officer on the retired list, and for that reason only I have received pay for a longer period, but that is surely no reason why promotion should not be given to me if I have fairly earned increase of rank.

I submit to you, gentlemen, therefore, that common justice entitles me to a modification of the "views of the minority" and the conclusions based on them. Would it not appear to disinterested men, without bias, that candor required them to reconsider their decision in the light of my statement of facts?

I have never asked for promotion, command, or rank during my service in the army. Nor have I solicited the promotion provided for in House bill No. 13383. Under ordinary circumstances I would not address this communication to you, but would leave all questions to be disposed of in the debate which may take place in Congress, were it not that there are statements made in the "views of the minority" that relate to matters known only to myself, and which, therefore, render necessary my own testimony on this occasion.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, United States Army, Retired.

OWEGO, N. Y., February 19, 1910.

Hon. JOHN W. DWIGHT,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DWIGHT: The veterans of the civil war are not only practically unanimously, but enthusiastically, in favor of the passage of the proposed bill which will authorize the promotion of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and place him upon the retired list of the army as lieutenant-general. No officer who served in the "great war," as Theodore Roosevelt calls it, had more of the admiration and affection of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr, than General Sickles. He is now the only living corps commander of that unparalleled struggle, wherein few, if any, officers served more ably, loyally and gallantly, or suffered and sacrificed more than he, whom I have been in the habit of calling "the hero of Gettysburg," without intending, however, to depreciate or disparage the preeminent ability and services of that great soldier who commanded the Army of the Potomac at that decisive battle of the war, Gen. George G. Meade.

For nearly two score and seven years General Sickles's patriotism and bravery have been attested, not only by the authentic records of the War Department and the accredited historian, but by wounds which came near ending his life as well as his active services, from which he has suffered tortures which no rank or honor can compensate him for. As to this I speak from forty-five years of personal experience.

General Sickles's comrades of the civil war think that this promotion should have come long ago, but agree that it will be "better late than never," but they hope and pray that it will not be postponed until he has passed beyond the power of praise or promotion, as in the case of his friend and compatriot, the great soldier, Gen. Oliver O. Howard.

While we have no word of criticism to utter against the liberality with which this high rank has been conferred since the Spanish-American war, but hearty recommendation rather, yet when the value of the services and gravity of the sacrifices and intensity of the sufferings of these recipients are compared with those of General Sickles it would seem almost a mockery of justice, certainly an unjust discrimination, to withhold it from him. Besides his services and sacrifices during the civil war, he has always been in the front rank of all great patriotic

and philanthropic movements, where his picturesque figure has been the center of observation and his eloquent speech the center of consideration and commendation.

I beseech you, sir, on behalf of his comrades, who are rapidly falling away like the leaves of the forest, in behalf of common justice and American manhood, to use your great influence among your colleagues to pass this bill in favor of this grand old soldier, who has passed the four-score milestone, and who, in the course of nature, can not long enjoy the honor it will confer or long survive the sense of injustice and neglect which its defeat will inflict.

Assuring you of my respect and admiration, I am,
Faithfully, yours,

I. S. CATLIN,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Retired,
Brevet Major-General, United States Volunteers.

DENVER, COLO., January 19, 1910.

Hon. JOHN B. CAPRON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been away from Rhode Island so long that I have not the pleasure of knowing you, but assume that you are of a younger generation that has come to the front since 1864.

I want H. R. 13383, making Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles a lieutenant-general and retiring him, to pass.

I want it for many reasons: First, he is the most distinguished civil-war general now living; second, his career was cut short when he lost his leg at Gettysburg, after having saved the battle, if not the life of the Nation, by his bold advance to Peach Orchard and the Emmitsburg road; and, third, because at his advanced age it will cost the Nation very little—not enough, even in these days of retrenchment, to be worth considering.

I was his chief of artillery (Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery), and I know whereof I speak, and even at this late day there are quite a number of men in Rhode Island who would take the passage of the bill as a fit, though late, recognition of the services of General Sickles and his Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE E. RANDOLPH,
Brevet Colonel, United States Volunteers, and
Chief of Artillery, Third Army Corps.

314 THIRD STREET,
San Antonio, Tex., January 20, 1910.

Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SLAYDEN: Referring to H. R. 13383, Sixty-first Congress, second session, authorizing the President to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles, retired, to be a lieutenant-general of the United States Army, I respectfully ask that you give the same your hearty support.

General Sickles's action at the battle of Gettysburg is a matter of history and, as shown by General Longstreet, late lieutenant-general of the confederate army, in letters written on the subject of the battle previous to his death, notably his letter dated September 19, 1902, as being the critical turning point of that battle.

General Sickles was no less fortunate and equally successful in restoring law and order at the close of the civil war in North and South Carolina, where even agriculture was at a standstill and a state of chaos prevailed. His general orders, issued in 1865 and 1866, define his action in this regard and show his generosity and desire to do everything possible to restore peace, harmony, and good will. The people of the States above named who are still alive have not yet forgotten his good offices.

General Sickles is the last living corps commander of the United States Army and has earned by his services in every way to the Government, both civil and military, any honor that the Nation can bestow upon him.

I trust, Mr. SLAYDEN, that you may see your way clear to aid in every way you can to have Mr. SUTZER's bill passed. I am sure it would be most gratifying to every old soldier, both North and South, to have General Sickles made a lieutenant-general on the retired list. The general is on the verge of 90 years of age, and it would help to make his last days happier to feel that this last desire of his heart and well-earned promotion should be consummated before his death.

Sincerely, your friend,
ALEX. H. MOORE,
Major and Aid de Camp Third Army Corps Staff.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1910.

Lieut. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
United States Army.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Allow me to congratulate you. Under a Napoleon you would have been a marshal forty-six years ago for your Salamancaesque movement at Chancellorsville, repeated at Gettysburg. You should have had the support which Wellington commanded.

Very sincerely, yours,
W. L. D. O'GRADY,
Captain late Eighty-eighth New York (Irish Brigade).

ROCHESTER, N. H., February 11, 1910.

Hon. FRANK D. CURRIER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CURRIER: I see that a bill has been introduced to give the President power to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles lieutenant-general, etc.

Please allow me to say that bill appeals directly to many a New Hampshire veteran, for many now living won their highest honors under his inspiring command, and many a New Hampshire boy went down to death on the battlefield of Gettysburg, where he, too, made such sacrifice and where his heroism and gallantry did so much and for which he has suffered all these long years. It is impossible for us to fully realize the pain and suffering incident to his loss, and now I believe it to be the desire of every comrade in New Hampshire that he be given this honor, which he has so nobly earned.

Please pardon me for troubling you, but I do hope that when the bill comes up you will see your way clear to give it your earnest support.

* * * * *
With my highest esteem I have the honor to be, sir,
Yours, very truly,
H. L. WORCESTER,
Past Commander, Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R.

BUCHANAN, LAWYER & WHALEN,

79 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y., February 23, 1910.

Hon. GEORGE N. SOUTHWICK, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SOUTHWICK: As you know, a bill has been introduced in Congress which will promote Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to the position of lieutenant-general. General Sickles is one of the ablest and most distinguished officers of the civil war. He won his spurs by real and arduous service in the Third Army Corps, side by side with Gens. Philip Kearney and Joseph Hooker, who were his brother officers, and with whom he is in every way worthy of comparison.

My regiment served in General Sickles's corps, and I know personally of his merit as an officer. Since the civil war I have known him quite intimately. Both as a general and as a statesman his record has been brilliant and of great service to our country. He is the beau ideal of his soldiers.

I am sure that you can and will gladly aid in the passage of this bill. By so doing you will do justice to General Sickles and also greatly oblige,

Very sincerely, yours,

CHARLES J. BUCHANAN.

Captain, First Regiment, United States Sharpshooters.

BROOKVIEW, N. Y., February 23, 1910.

Hon. W. H. DRAPER.

DEAR SIR: In looking over the New York Herald Sunday I saw the picture of General Sickles, our old comrade of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. I was a member of the Second Infantry, Col. J. B. Carr, "Old New York Regiment." We belonged to the Second Division, Third Corps. General Sickles was our commander on many a hard-fought field. I have many times witnessed his gallantry and bravery. He was one who never asked us to go where he was not willing to lead. If we had been properly supported at Chancellorsville there would have been a different ending. I see it is proposed to give General Sickles the honors of promotion to lieutenant-general retired. What more worthy deed could be done for "our old comrade," who so honestly deserves all a grateful country can bestow upon him, and I know he would appreciate it. Every old soldier of the Army of the Potomac will feel proud of the honors conferred. Don't forget the "Old Third Corps." It has many proud thoughts of its achievements and many hard-fought fields, and no regrets of duty not done.

Whatever you can do to advance the interest of General Sickles I know you will never regret, but always be glad for so doing.

We will soon all be gone, so can ask but few more favors.

Most respectfully,

S. V. ROBINSON,

Captain, Second New York Infantry.

DIXON, ILL., February 28, 1910.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

HONORED SIR: Should the rank of lieutenant-general be given by Congress, I, as a participant and a private in that great battle, urge you to use all honorable means to confer that high honor on Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, the savior of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Yours, sincerely,

CHARLES W. DEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., February 26, 1910.

Hon. S. E. PAYNE,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Having read the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, recommending the passage of the bill (H. R. 13383) authorizing the President to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, retired, to be a lieutenant-general, United States Army, on the retired list, and having also read the views of the minority of the committee in opposition thereto, I must confess that I can see no force in the grounds presented for opposing the bill. The opposition appears to be based chiefly on a question of dollars and cents, which is only an incident to the appointment asked for. General Sickles did not hesitate to incur the expense of raising the Excelsior Brigade when the question of dollars and cents was subordinated to his country's need of men in the field.

I hope you will see your way clear to support the bill in the House, and that the New York Members will be a unit on this question of conferring a well-deserved honor on one of the sons of the Empire State.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

C. A. RICHARDSON,
Late Major, United States Volunteers.

BOSTON, MASS., February 26, 1910.

Hon. JOHN W. WEEKS, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CAPTAIN: The majority of the committee have reported in favor of the Sulzer bill promoting Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to be lieutenant-general, United States Army, on the retired list. I assume it will come up for consideration within a short time. That being the case, I would ask you as a personal favor, if you can see your way clear, to vote for the bill. I served under the General, and have a very great respect for him, both as a soldier and a man. Such men are not found very often, and I know it would be a satisfaction to him, as well as to his numerous friends, if he could receive this well-merited recognition from the Government.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely, yours,

T. R. MATTHEWS,
Major-General, Massachusetts National Guard, Retired.

ROOM 408, FULLERTON BUILDING,
St. Louis, Mo., February 26, 1910.

Hon. HARRY M. COUDREY, M. C.

MY DEAR MR. COUDREY: I am very much interested in House bill No. 13,383, introduced by the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, of New York, to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, retired, to be a lieutenant-general of the United States Army.

My entire service in the army was under the command of this distinguished officer, and to me this is a source of great satisfaction. He was good as colonel of our regiment, fine as brigade commander,

splendid as division commander, and as corps commander he was the equal of any man in the service during the war.

Your efforts in behalf of making this bill a law will be most fully appreciated by all old soldiers throughout the country, and especially by myself.

I trust you and your good wife are in good health, and, with kindest regards for yourself, I am,

Yours, very truly,

A. G. PETERSON,
Past Department Commander,
Department of Missouri, G. A. R.

37 MADISON AVENUE,

New York, February 28, 1910.

DEAR MR. OLCOTT: As it was my fortune to serve as the senior aide-de-camp to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at Gettysburg, as well as in all his other campaigns, may I venture to address you respecting the bill in regard to that officer's promotion on the retired list (H. R. 13383). The General's friends are desirous, if possible, to have an unanimous vote from the New York delegation in the House in support of Mr. SULZER's bill, and are not without hope in this respect from the fact that as we understand there are but 5 dissenters out of the Military Committee of 20 which reported the bill. The brief "Views of the minority," appended to the printed report of the committee, seem to regard the matter as one only of dollars and cents, quite oblivious of the higher considerations which apparently moved the majority of the committee toward a favorable report. On this page of the "Views of the minority" there seems to have crept some inaccuracies, possibly not essential, but worthy of mention. For instance, this minority observes that while minister to Spain General Sickles drew "retired pay in the army in addition to salary as minister," the fact being, as I understand, easily established from the record, that he voluntarily relinquished army pay during the period of his official residence in Madrid. As to the numerous "diplomatic appointments" mentioned on the same page, I believe it to be the fact that he only accepted one diplomatic appointment at the urgent solicitation of President Grant, having declined several likewise tendered, and also one offered by President Johnson.

I believe your colleague, Mr. SULZER, has been informed of these facts, but as the measure has been justly regarded in the committee without partisan prejudice I am not without hope that with your assistance, if happily you feel so disposed, the New York delegation from the native city of General Sickles might unite and persuade their colleagues from the rest of the State to unite with them in favor of this measure. Of course you are aware that several officers of much less distinction than General Sickles have in late years been made lieutenant-generals, and the circumstance that all so entitled have not been likewise promoted should not militate against the favorable consideration of this worthy case.

Commending the matter to your favorable consideration, I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very truly,

HENRY E. TREMAIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
United States Volunteers, Aid de Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Brooklyn, N. Y., December 18, 1909.

Hon. WILLIAM SULZER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I am delighted to note that you have introduced a bill to make my old and dear friend, Major-General Sickles, a lieutenant-general on the retired list. For many years General Sickles has been the most conspicuous and distinguished survivor of the great war. I have always regarded him as the typical American volunteer. When Congress seethed with secession in 1860-61, he, a New York Democrat, was exceptional among his colleagues in standing firmly for the Union and in no mincing or uncertain words warned the southern Members of the destructive results that would follow secession. It required a high order of courage to do this. When hostilities could not be averted, he immediately raised a brigade at his own expense. It was accepted by the Government, and under his command the Excelsior Brigade became one of the most efficient and famous organizations in the Army of the Potomac. His career as a great commanding officer is universally known, and in the light of history, after much controversy, it is now generally conceded that the position and gallantry of the Third Corps at Gettysburg saved the day, and in all probability a patched-up and unstable peace. His career since the war has been most useful and distinguished, and no one, in my judgment, is more deserving of this honorable promotion than the one-legged hero of Gettysburg.

I thank you for placing the matter before Congress, and earnestly hope the bill will pass.

Yours, very truly,

HORATIO C. KING,
Colonel by Brevet United States Volunteers,
Secretary Army of the Potomac.

[From the National Tribune, Washington, D. C., March 17, 1910.]

THE PROMOTION OF GENERAL SICKLES.

The promotion of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to lieutenant-general is due to the grand old Army of the Potomac, which has received entirely too little recognition of its monumental service to the country. When it is remembered that the Army of the Potomac included very nearly half of all the men mustered for the defense of the Union, that for four years it was the principal army and fought great, terrific battles which were vital to the cause, it will be seen how scanty has been the public recognition of its men and of its officers.

General Sickles was one of the creators of that army, and until disabled by a severe wound at Gettysburg he played all the time a most conspicuous part in its history. He entered the army with five splendid regiments, which he had raised by his own personal exertions, pledging his means and going far beyond them to raise and equip the men and fit them for service, and as soon as the army was formed he became a positive, aggressive force in it. His fiery earnestness in the cause for which the army was raised and his soldierly ability brought him rapid promotion, until in less than two years he was in command of one of the great corps composing that army, and whether General Sickles was commander of a brigade, a division, or a corps, he meant fight, and fight to the bitter end. His course at Gettysburg, which has been so much criticised by the regular officers, had the supreme quality of forcing Lee to fight, and Lee's army was shattered by the fearful battle thrust upon him.

General Sickles is now not only the ranking surviving officer of the Army of the Potomac, but the ranking surviving officer of the civil war. He is one of the three corps commanders now living and much the senior of his two distinguished colleagues. To honor him is therefore to honor the Army of the Potomac and to honor the many magnificent soldiers with whom he was associated and of whom he was a peer.

Nor was General Sickles's great service to the Union confined to his military career. Probably he rendered even better help to the Union in politics than in the field. He was a representative Democrat at a time when the attitude of the Democratic party toward the war was of supreme importance, and when the secession leaders expected with the greatest reason that they would have the help of the northern Democrats in their scheme to divide the Union, there was not an instant's hesitation on General Sickles's part. He was then a Representative in Congress, and stood high in the councils of the Buchanan administration. When President-elect Lincoln came to Washington in February, 1861, in advance of his inauguration, General Sickles went to him at once, learned from his own lips what his policy would be, and threw himself ardently into the work of arraying the Democratic party in his support. General Sickles went to President Buchanan, with whom he was a great favorite, and adjusted the relations satisfactorily between the outgoing and incoming Presidents. This was of the greatest value at that critical time. It endeared Sickles to President Lincoln, who afterwards employed him on missions of the greatest importance and diplomatic skill, all of which General Sickles managed with consummate ability. He continued his services to the succeeding administrations, and was particularly valuable to General Grant while minister to Spain. If any man in the country has earned promotion to lieutenant-general, it is Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and his promotion to that rank would be gratefully received by all who are familiar with the history of the stirring times of the war.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, March 13, 1910.]

THE VENERABLE GENERAL SICKLES.

A movement is being made at Washington to have the venerable Daniel E. Sickles, a retired major-general of the United States Army, advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general and to remain on the retired list of the army.

General Sickles is one of the few officers now surviving who had an active part on the northern side in the civil war and attained his rank, and he is in his 85th year of age. He is a native of New York City, born in 1825, was educated there and adopted the practice of law. He entered public life and was a Representative in Congress before the civil war. He had no military experience except as an officer of a New York regiment of militia, but on the breaking out of the great sectional struggle he raised, organized, and, at his own expense, equipped a brigade of New York volunteers, and was made colonel of one of its regiments, and soon afterwards brigadier-general. He served in the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, Hooker, and Meade and lost a leg at Gettysburg. He was made a major-general in the Regular Army and was retired with that grade. After the war he was sent as minister to Spain.

Five promotions to the grade of lieutenant-general have been made by Congress since 1900, and these officers all gained their chief rank during or since the war with Spain, whilst only three officers who gained distinction in the civil war were raised to the grade of lieutenant-general. It is plain, therefore, that this bill will not make a "bad precedent," but, on the contrary, this bill can not be a precedent, because there is no other among the major-generals on the retired list whose military record approaches that of General Sickles.

The appeal to the Picayune in this behalf was made by Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the South's famous lieutenant-general, the great Lee's front fighter while Stonewall Jackson was attacking on flank and rear. The Picayune promptly responds to her appeal, and expresses the hope that the bill she champions will meet with the favor of Congress. Mrs. Longstreet's interest in the matter is founded on the great friendship existing between her husband and General Sickles.

[From the National Tribune, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1910.]

TO RETIRE GENERAL SICKLES.

The House Committee on Military Affairs last Wednesday acted favorably on the bill of Representative SULZER, of New York, making Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, a lieutenant-general on the retired list. Congress should, and undoubtedly will, pass this measure, and will honor itself in honoring a splendid soldier. Forty-five years after the close of the great war only three corps commanders are left to us of all the leaders in that tremendous body of fighting men whose heroism has enriched the pages of history for all time, and the senior in age is Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who commanded the Third Corps. The life of this rugged old veteran would have given Dumas material for a hundred romances finer than any he ever penned. Whether in civil, official, or military life, General Sickles has been the center of moving pictures. Things were always doing when he was in the horizon. He left a very prominent career as a statesman and Member of Congress from New York to enter the army at the outbreak of the war. On the Peninsula and at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, and as commander of the Third Corps at Chancellorsville and on the world-famed field of Gettysburg he added fresh laurels to his fame as an intrepid, daring commander of men upon the field of battle. For conspicuous gallantry he was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the Regular Army, and in 1869 retired with the full rank of major-general.

As a diplomat General Sickles won added renown on secret missions abroad, and as a representative of this country at the court of Spain. Tiring of that, he returned to his home in New York to again be honored by his constituents by election to Congress.

General Sickles's record from first to last has spelled honor and success. He has constantly urged greater recognition of the army and navy and the building up of a more perfect military institution, and no doubt his wide experience and his determined efforts have helped to make the fighting machine of the United States the most efficient and powerful in the world.

General Sickles loved the men whom he commanded on the field, and when he retired to civil life joined his comrades in helping to make the Grand Army of the Republic the greatest organization of patriotic men in the history of the world. He has found time in his busy life to become commander of the great Department of New York, and sel-

dom misses one of its encampments. Without doubt, if Congress were to take a poll of the veterans now living there would be but one voice heard on the bill now pending, and that voice would say: "Make Gen. Daniel Sickles a full lieutenant-general."

[From the New York Sun, February 18, 1910.]

WAR DAYS GENERAL SICKLES KNEW—MOVED TO TALK BY THE BILL TO PROMOTE HIM—LINCOLN CALLED ON HIM AS A NEW YORK DEMOCRAT TO HELP AND HE ORGANIZED FIVE FEDERAL REGIMENTS—AT STAFFORDS COURT HOUSE AND GETTYSBURG.

If Gen. Daniel E. Sickles hadn't been a fighting Democrat when he was a boy in the legislature of New York, away back in 1847, he might not now be the man whom Congress is preparing to honor with the rank of lieutenant-general, retired. General Sickles says himself that being a Democrat meant being a fighting Democrat in this State two decades before the great war, and cites President Lincoln to prove it.

"You have been a leader in New York Democratic politics," Lincoln told Sickles in the first dark days after Sumter. "If you kept your end up at that game, surely you'll do to take the command of men in the field. Go on and raise your fifth regiment and you shall be brigadier-general in command."

Gen. Daniel Sickles told this anecdote and many others in the dark reception room of his house, at 23 Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. Indeed, the front doors shut against the world of 1910, coursing up and down the avenue outside and the shadows of the reception room, crowded with art treasures like a miniature Uffizi gallery, were the shadows veiling fifty years gone. The senior surviving corps commander of the armies that are nearly passed recalled incidents and men of half a century back, and he told only a small part of the record of sixty years of public life.

He is in his eighty-fifth year, this veteran fighter who bayed at the Whigs at Albany in 1847 and held back Longstreet's gray columns in the charge on Peach Orchard and the Bloody Angle on the second day at Gettysburg. One wouldn't place the age so high by looking at the man, for he is ruddy and stout and smooth of visage. His voice is still powerful and his thoughts come with trip-hammer rapidity. Leonard, the old negro butler, doesn't even have to open doors for the General; he's doing that very deftly for himself since a shell took off one of his legs that second day at Gettysburg. He swings a door shut with his crutch in a way that seems to give intelligence to the crutch.

Most men at 84 have something half triumphant to say about their age. General Sickles is so young or so different that he doesn't think it necessary to emphasize his endowment of years. He speaks of things that happened in the fifties and sixties, and says he was a young man then; people who listen may look up his age in the books, if they wish to.

"I was in Congress from this State when the war began," was the way that General Sickles began his reminiscences. "I was a Democrat, but along with Douglass, the 'Little Giant,' and Dix and others of the northern Democrats who believed in the preservation of the Union I went to President Lincoln and offered my services in the army. I hadn't voted for Lincoln when he was first elected to the Presidency, but I believed in him as a strong man, who was the one man able to keep the Nation straight in those hard days."

"When I saw the President and told him that I wanted to help, Lincoln said to me: 'Sickles, I'm glad you've come to me, and I want to have every Democrat of prominence who wants to help save this country from destruction right up in the front line of the fighting. I don't want you to serve as a private. I believe in pushing the Democrats who want to fight right up to the head, where everybody can take a lesson from their example. I want you to go out and raise some troops for service.'"

"I told the President that though I had enlisted in the Seventy-first New York National Guard and had served for many years in the Twelfth New York, resigning with the rank of major at the time I went to England as secretary of legation under Buchanan, the minister, I had not had military experience outside of national guard affairs."

"You go ahead and raise a regiment in New York," Lincoln said to me. "If the men you get have confidence in you, I guess I will."

General Sickles told how he had gone back to New York after that interview in Washington and had raised a regiment, mostly of Democrats, from among his constituents in New York. He had enough men left over after his initial muster to make another regiment. He called it the Sickles Regiment, United States Volunteers. The General said that he thought it wisest to make his regiment—and the other regiments that he raised subsequently—national organizations instead of state, subject to the direct command of the head of the Nation. He told Lincoln that such method of enlistment was in his mind the best, and the President agreed with him.

Hearing from Sickles that he had enough men for a second regiment, Lincoln told him to go ahead and organize it. Not only a second, but a third, a fourth, and a fifth regiment sprung up under Sickles's hand at Camp Scott, which he had established over on Staten Island. The expenses of recruiting and of drilling he paid himself.

"These were distinctly national regiments," said the General in calling up an old pride. "They were all organized as United States Volunteers instead of state troops, and some of my men came from as far west as Michigan—I remember one fellow came from Paw Paw. When I reported to the President that I had the five, he said that I was to be in command of the brigade. I insisted that I was not fitted to such a command and that I be made colonel of the first regiment I had raised, until such time as the report of my senior officers might justify the elevation to a higher rank. Lincoln compromised by making me senior colonel of the brigade, but in September of 1861 he had me elevated to a brigadier-generalship. As such I served under McClellan in 1862."

The veteran halted, his fingers drumming on the crutch handle. "I remember the surprise I got when I was first under fire," he said, and his words came slowly, clogged by the uncovering of old memories.

"That was early in 1862, before the peninsular campaign began. McClellan was in Washington, and somehow or other he had lost track of the position of a portion of the enemy. General Hooker, my commander, chose me to make a reconnaissance in force and try to uncover the position of Longstreet. I took a thousand men from my brigade, and I picked them myself, taking the huskiest and most reliable that I could find. We crossed the river from Maryland and made a march of 20 miles in the direction of Fredericksburg. At a place called Stafford Court House we met the outpost of Longstreet's army, two regiments in all."

"They outnumbered us two to one. There was a hot fight. This was the first time that I or any of my men had been under fire. I was surprised when it was over and the confederates had retired, evidently thinking we were the advance of a whole army; I was surprised that I had taken it so coolly. Mind you, I don't say this boastfully; simply as a man reviewing his sensations under certain conditions."

"I went back over the fight and found that I had given orders calmly, had maneuvered my men in order, and done just what a seasoned fighter would have done under like conditions. I was pleased, and my men spread the report of that rather small exploit widely through the Army of the Potomac. The object of my mission was accomplished by that march of 20 miles and that one fight."

The general skipped over much that was large in his career; he only mentioned battles such as Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill. Of the battle of Gettysburg he said:

"Longstreet afterwards wrote me and said that my movement of my Third Army Corps to the peach orchard on the second and greatest day of the fight had prevented him from reaching the Round Tops, and, in his opinion, had saved the fight for the Union army."

Of Congressman WILLIAM SULZER's bill raising him to the retired rank of lieutenant-general and reported back favorably to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs, General Sickles had only this to say:

"During my military service I never asked for promotion or increased command. Every promotion was given voluntarily and upon the recommendation of my superior officers. This bill giving me the last promotion I will ever receive was introduced by Congressman SULZER without my request and not in any way as the result of my procurement."

(Hooker Association of Massachusetts.—President, Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Wakefield, Mass.; secretary, Lieut. Col. Albert S. Austin, Room 214, 60 State street, Boston; treasurer, Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, post-office box No. 2931, Boston.)

BOSTON, March 1, 1910.

Resolution passed by this association on January 24, 1910:

Resolved, That House bill 13383, now before Congress, providing for the promotion of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, retired, to the rank of lieutenant-general, United States Army, retired, meets with the hearty approval of the Hooker Association of Massachusetts.

The brilliant record of General Sickles, commencing with raising a full brigade of New York Volunteer Infantry in 1861, being commissioned colonel of one of his regiments, and winning promotions, based on his record on the battlefield, to major-general of volunteers and commander of the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, the masterly handling of his corps at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the many years since the civil war wherein he has faithfully served his State and the National Government in contributing his services to every patriotic cause for the advancement and welfare of the Nation he helped to preserve, all make it eminently appropriate that Congress shall crown his career in his declining years with the additional honor proposed by said bill.

Resolutions passed by Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic.

Whereas a bill (No. 13383) was introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., December 6, 1909, by Mr. SULZER, of New York, to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, to be a lieutenant-general of the United States Army; and

Whereas said officer served honorably and creditably throughout the civil war, and greatly distinguished himself at Gettysburg and elsewhere in command of the Second New Jersey Brigade and other troops: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this post, composed largely of old New Jersey soldiers, approves of said bill, and earnestly requests the Senators and Members of Congress from this State to support the same as only justice to this gallant comrade of ours.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be given to the press and also sent to each of the Senators and Members from New Jersey.

JOHN C. TARRAM, Commander.
JOSEPH R. DURELL, Adjutant.

PHIL KEARNY POST, No. 1,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY, G. A. R.,
Newark, N. J., March 3, 1910.

The bill (No. 13383) introduced by Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, M. C., of New York, authorizing the President to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, a lieutenant-general of the United States Army on the retired list, in recognition of his distinguished services in the United States Volunteers during the civil war: Be it

Resolved, That Phil Kearny Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey, at a regular meeting held March 2, indorse the bill, and respectfully ask for its passage in favor of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the senior surviving corps commander of the civil war.

JOSEPH G. STURGES, Commander.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD two newspaper interviews by the Hon. SERENO PAYNE, of New York. They relate exclusively to the Payne tariff act.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia asks unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the articles that he has mentioned. Is there objection?

Mr. HAY. I object.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, has the hour for voting on this bill been fixed?

The CHAIRMAN. The time for general debate has expired, but no time was fixed for the taking of a vote. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the bill by striking out the enacting clause.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves to amend the bill by striking out the enacting clause.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SULZER) there were 67 ayes and 44 noes.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. PRINCE and Mr. SULZER.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were 84 ayes and 50 noes.

So the motion prevailed.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BELLEFOURCHE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The next bill on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 21225) for the relief of certain persons having supplied labor and materials for the prosecution of the work of making the main canal of the Bellefourche irrigation project.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all persons having supplied labor and materials for the prosecution of the work of making the main canal of the Bellefourche irrigation project under the contract for the construction thereof, entered into by Widell-Finley Company, under date of April 26, 1905, pursuant to advertisement for said contract, dated February 10, 1905, and their assigns and legal representatives, are hereby given the full rights and remedies afforded to persons supplying labor and materials in the prosecution of public works, as set forth in the act of August 13, 1894, entitled "An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works," to the same force, extent, and effect as if the act had not been amended, modified, or repealed, with full right of action in the name of the United States for his or their use and benefit against said contractors and sureties upon the bond furnished to the United States under the said contract: *Provided*, That such action and its prosecution shall involve the United States in no expense.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this bill is not properly on the Private Calendar. The bill is reported from the Committee on the Irrigation of Arid Lands in lieu of House bill 2522. House bill 2522 was a bill for the relief of the First National Bank of Bellefourche, S. Dak., and was a private bill. The Committee on the Irrigation of Arid Lands, of course, would have jurisdiction to pass upon a public bill. It has reported a public bill in lieu of the private bill referred to it. Whether that is subject to a point of order does not now call for a decision, but the bill reported is a public bill and does not belong on the Private Calendar.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Illinois to the language in the bill—

that all persons having supplied labor and materials for the construction of work in making the main canal of the Bellefourche irrigation project under the contract for the construction thereof entered into by the Widell-Finley Company.

Mr. MANN. This bill has nothing to do with the Widell-Finley Company. The bill relates to all persons who may have entered into contracts with the Widell-Finley Company, a company which, as disclosed by the report, failed and did not carry out its contract, to have certain rights under the law. That is a general class of persons that are not confined to any particular individual. Probably no one knows who they are.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman from Illinois inform the Chair whether or not there is a list of those who contracted with the Widell-Finley Company?

Mr. MANN. There is no list in the report. I think there is no list at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it possible to ascertain a definite list of the persons to be covered by this bill?

Mr. MANN. It is not possible to ascertain the persons who would be covered by this bill, so far as that is concerned, until any person claiming under the bill could be heard in court, because the Widell-Finley Company made contracts to build the irrigation plant. That company failed, and the Government took possession of the material. The Government may have, for aught I know, a list of the persons who had sold the material, but there is no way of knowing whether that list would be correct or not.

These people were not in any way in touch with the Government. There was no relationship between these people and the Government. There was no way by which the Government could know who they were, except as they come in under the provisions of the general act and make proof that they had, under contracts with the original contractor, supplied material.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this bill has all the essentials of a private rather than of a public bill. It is true that the people interested in it are not named. They are, however, specifically described, and they are described as the persons who have furnished labor and material for the construction of the Bellefourche irrigation main canal under a contract, the date of which is given, between the Secretary of the Interior and the Widell-Finley Company. If those names were here given, it would make the character of the bill

in no way different from what it is. The bill as originally introduced was a bill for the relief of a certain bank, which had become the assignee of the labor accounts upon the advancement of money to pay for the labor; but in the desire of the committee that all persons who may have been alike situated should be entitled to the same relief, the bill has been enlarged to include such persons as are in a similar position.

A list of course will need to be made by the court that shall give relief under such legislation as the Congress may see fit to pass, but it does not make this in any sense a public bill simply because the parties interested in it are described by limitations instead of enumerating the names.

Mr. MANN. Then, I would like to make this suggestion to my friend from South Dakota and to the Chair: If the bill is a public bill, it has no business on the Private Calendar. If it is a private bill, the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands had no authority to report it as a claim against the Government.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. Upon that I have just to say that the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands has not reported it as a claim against the Government. It is not a claim against the Government. This bill does not propose to create a charge against the Treasury. It simply gives to these particular individuals the right to an action upon the contractor's bond, which they were assured would be for their protection; whereas since the advertisement for the contract, the act giving relief upon the bond has been in substance repealed. In other words, it restores them to remedies they were equitably entitled to and assured to have upon the bond under which this contract was taken.

Mr. REEDER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say just one word. This is not a claim against the Government. It is not intended to collect any money out of the Government. It is to collect upon a bond given to secure the construction of these works.

Mr. MANN. Let me ask the gentleman this: A bill on the calendar reported from the Committee on Claims on this same project is reported adversely. That probably is a claim against the Government. Now, will not the effect of this bill be in the end, if these claims are fixed, that the Government will be called upon to pay these claims, as it has already been called upon to pay this other claim that is now on the calendar?

Mr. REEDER. My judgment is, it will not. I know there is no purpose of that kind in the committee. The committee simply permits them to collect on this bond. If they do not collect on this bond, this bill does not provide for any further disposition of the claims.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. It is conceded there is no liability against the Government, and no effort is made to create any.

Mr. MANN. I may say to the gentleman that if they could convince me that their contention was right I would neither ask to have the point of order sustained, nor would I oppose the bill; but, as I read the bill, they are not correct.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I call the attention of the gentleman to the last proviso in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. While this bill does not name specific beneficiaries, or the parties who can have their claims adjusted under it, yet they are designated as a collection of people who can readily be ascertained. They are not named as a general class. It has been held that a battalion of soldiers was to be considered as the beneficiaries under a private bill. The Chair therefore overrules the point of order as to that. As to the second point of order raised by the gentleman from Illinois, that the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands has no jurisdiction, the Chair calls the attention of the gentleman from Illinois to the last clause in the bill, which specifically provides that such action and its provisions shall involve the United States in no expense.

Mr. MANN. Oh, that is the action. This bill expressly proposes to give to these people all the rights of a person supplying labor and materials in the prosecution of public works. These rights under the law referred to in the bill authorize a person supplying material to obtain a lien and maintain a lien upon the material, and compel the United States to pay the money for the materials supplied if the contractor does not pay the money—

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. What does the gentleman from Illinois say as to the proviso on page 2 of the bill?

Mr. MANN. Oh, that is the action on the suit; it is only a part of the bill. With full right of action in the name of the United States to sue upon the bond. It does not involve the United States in that action, but when they give the authority to make use of the mechanic-lien law, or the lien law, they give these people authority to recover from the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. The gentleman from Illinois, of course inadvertently, because he has not, I take it, had access to the statutes, has an incorrect impression as to this legislation and its effect. There is no lien law involved in it whatever. The statute of 1894, August 13, simply gives to people supplying labor or materials for contracts upon public works the authority to sue upon the bond taken for their protection, and in the contract itself it is recited that they are protected and have the right to sue in the name of the Government upon the bond. The statute reads as follows:

That such contractor or contractors shall promptly make payment to all persons supplying him or them labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract; and any person or persons making application therefor, and furnishing affidavits to the department under the direction of which said work is being, or has been, prosecuted, that labor or materials for the prosecution of such work has been supplied by him or them, and payment for which has not been made, shall be furnished with a certified copy of such contract and bond, upon which said person or persons supplying such labor and materials shall have a right of action, and shall be authorized to bring suit in the name of the United States for his or their use and benefit against said contractor and sureties and to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution: *Provided*, That such action and its prosecutions shall involve the United States in no expense.

There is no question of lien; there is no question of liability upon the Government in any phase of the case. It simply gives to these parties the assurance given by this statute, which, after the advertising of this contract, was repealed or modified, removing that provision, notwithstanding it was referred to in the contract itself as still being for their protection. I am sure if the gentleman had had an opportunity to have examined the statute—

Mr. MANN. I examined the statute, and I think my temporary impression was incorrect and the gentleman is correct. I have the statute in my hand.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order made on the second proposition.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

JOHN K. BARTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 20849) authorizing the President to appoint John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list of the United States Navy, to be an engineer in chief, retired, with rank of rear-admiral on the retired list of the United States Navy.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to appoint John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list of the United States Navy, to be engineer in chief, retired, with rank of rear-admiral on the retired list of the United States Navy, said transfer to take effect from December 22, 1908.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Chairman, this is the same measure which I explained when I offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill several days ago. Captain Barton was a captain in the line of the navy. In 1908 he was made Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. As such he held the rank of a rear-admiral. In December of that year, I believe it was, or the latter part of the year, Captain Barton was stricken with apoplexy and was in the hospital. He was entitled to be retired at that time in two ways—one upon his voluntary application by reason of his length of service, he having already served thirty-seven years in the navy; the other was by going before a retiring board and being retired. Captain Barton was in no condition to protect his own interest, and the Navy Department thought that it was immaterial how he was retired. So they ordered him before a retiring board, and he was retired with the rank of rear-admiral then. The department thought he was entitled to that. It was afterwards discovered that, being retired by the retiring board, he would only be retired with the grade of captain, the grade he held before. If he had been in condition to have taken care of his own interests and had known his own rights, he could have been retired upon his own application with the grade of rear-admiral and the pay of rear-admiral. They retired him as rear-admiral, and he was so retired for six months before the mistake was discovered, and then they demoted him to captain. This bill is simply to correct the mistake and the injustice that was done to Captain Barton at that time.

Now, you all understand that if he had applied by a voluntary application for retirement by reason of his service he would have been retired with the rank and pay of rear-admiral. He was in no condition to take care of his own interests. The department, thinking that it made no difference, that he would still be retired with the same rank and pay, ordered him before the retiring board. He went before the retiring board and was retired, and the department retired him as rear-admiral. But

six months after, by reason of some construction of the law made by the Attorney-General, they had to demote him and put him back to captain. This is simply to correct that injustice that was done him. All other chiefs of bureaus are invariably retired with the rank and pay of rear-admiral, and if Captain Barton had been in condition to protect his own interests, simply by presenting a voluntary application to be retired, he would have been retired with that rank. I trust there will be no opposition to this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I move that it be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ZAMBOANGA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 21636) to provide for the payment of the claim of the Roman Catholic Church of Zamboanga, in the Philippine Islands.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,543.68, to be paid by the Secretary of War to the properly accredited representative or representatives of the Roman Catholic Church of Zamboanga, in the Philippine Islands, in accordance with findings of a board of arbitration convened by orders from headquarters, Philippine Division, February 28, 1909, in compliance with instructions of the Secretary of War, dated January 8, 1909, and composed of Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Subsistence Department; Capt. Allers J. Greer, judge-advocate; Rev. Father Isidore de la Torre, Rev. Father Antonio Armitot, and Mr. Fred A. Thompson, and that the acceptance by the said properly accredited representative or representatives of said Roman Catholic Church of Zamboanga of the amount above specified shall be in full satisfaction of all claims for the value of a piece of property within the military reservation at Zamboanga, formerly the Roman Catholic cemetery used for all burials taking place within the parish of Zamboanga, taken by the United States Government for use in connection with the construction of noncommissioned officers' quarters on said reservation.

Mr. LAW. Mr. Chairman, this claim is for the value of a piece of property taken by the Government for the purpose of a military reservation in the Philippine Islands in 1903. The property had been in the undisputed possession of the Roman Catholic Church of the Province of Zamboanga for about two hundred years. It is conceded that there was no paper title to this property, but the title of the church rested on long undisputed possession. At the time the reservation was declared proceedings were begun in the court of land registration pursuant to the statutes of the Philippine Commission, and the usual notice to claimants to file their claims before that court was posted and published according to the statute.

The church authorities, however, failed to file the claim of the church within the time required by the statute and thereby lost their legal remedy. It is conceded, I think, that this failure was due merely to ignorance upon the part of the church authorities as to the steps necessary to preserve their legal rights. The Judge-Advocate-General, in passing upon the matter held, to use his language:

As the claim is without legal foundation, it is clear it can not be settled by any of the executive departments.

Consequently a military board was appointed under instructions of the Secretary of War, and the value of this property found.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman yield to me a few minutes on the question?

Mr. LAW. Yes. How much time?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Five minutes; and I may not take it all.

Mr. LAW. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER].

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, the claim covered by this bill, I think, is a claim in favor of one of the religious orders, is it not?

Mr. LAW. No; it is not. It is in favor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Province of Zamboanga. The religious orders are embraced in the bill that will follow.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I had the impression that the claim belongs to one of the religious orders in the Philippines.

Now, I have some familiarity with the history of these claims. The law, of course, is well settled that where an occupying army appropriates property belonging to a private individual or a corporation for its own use, it assumes an obligation to pay the reasonable value of the property. And in respect to the question of the title under Spanish control in the Philippine Islands, the union between church and state was such that the Crown, or the Spanish Government, held the legal title to all church property.

The courts in the islands have on two occasions that I have in mind decided in cases precisely like the one referred to, the one upon which this bill is predicated, that the Government of Spain held the legal title in trust for the church, because under the Spanish régime there was no separation between church and state. And the court held in both those instances that the equitable title and the real right to the

property was in the church, so there is no question about the right of the church to recover the value of whatever property was actually appropriated by the American Army while occupying the islands or the particular province. Several years ago we passed a law allowing the Catholic Church damages for the appropriation and the occupation of certain church property in the islands, but this item was not included in that allowance at all. I suppose failure to receive notice or something of the kind was the reason why it was omitted. I believe this bill to be meritorious as a matter of equity, and I do not understand why it is not a legal claim against the United States, unless it should be barred by the statute of limitations. Is that the reason?

Mr. LAW. It was barred practically by a statute of limitations. To be precise, it was barred by a failure of the church to file its claim with the court of register within the statutory period of time.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. What government fixed the statute?

Mr. LAW. It was the statute of the Philippine Commission.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It is a matter of serious doubt in my mind whether the Philippine government can enact a statute of limitations that would bar a claim against the United States Government. This is a claim against the Government of the United States, because the Government of the United States appropriated the property for its own use. Of course, under the law, it is bound to pay its reasonable value; and the local government would have no authority, in my judgment, to enact a statute of limitation that would bar that claim. Therefore it seems to me that the claim is not only equitable, but altogether a legal claim. I felt prompted to make these suggestions because of my knowledge on the question of title in the Philippine Islands. The Committee on Insular Affairs at one time went into that question quite exhaustively on claims paid several years ago, and it has been so squarely decided by the court that there is no question as to the title of the Catholic Church in the property; and it has the right to recover its reasonable value, in so far as it was appropriated by the Army of the Federal Government.

Mr. LAW. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. SPIGHT. Mr. Chairman, when this bill was reported from the Committee on War Claims, while there was no adverse report, no minority views presented, I, as a member of the committee, reserved the privilege to oppose the bill on the floor of the House.

Now, it may be all very true, as stated by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] that this is a meritorious bill. But it occurs to me that there ought to be some other proof than that presented to the committee. This is simply a report of a commission constituted, as it was, in the Philippine Islands to investigate this matter. I want to call attention to what is known to every Member of this House, that there are now a great many church claims, Catholic and Protestant church claims, pending in this country. Some of them have been investigated by the Court of Claims and reported to Congress for appropriation. Some are pending now in the Court of Claims, and a large number are before the two committees of Congress—the Committee on War Claims of the House and the Committee on Claims in the Senate. The usual and regular procedure in all these claims affecting our churches at home is that they shall first run the gauntlet of a committee to determine whether or not the House shall be asked to refer these claims to the court. Then the particular claim is subject to the will of the House. Finally it reaches the court, where all the evidence is heard just as in any other case in a court of law, and it is determined whether or not the claim is a just one, and if so, for how much; and then the claim comes back to Congress for an appropriation. But in this case there is nothing but a report from this commission. I am going to show you how that commission was constituted; and their report is the only evidence on which we are asked to make a direct appropriation for payment.

Now, this bill carries only something over \$5,000; but one below it on the calendar carries about \$50,000, occupying exactly the same attitude.

This is a bill for the relief of this Catholic Church at Zamboanga. The report shows that it has been submitted to a commission, and it gives the names of those commissioners—two captains in the United States Army, two Catholic priests, and a civilian. It was evidently in the house of its friends when it was committed to this commission. It was a commission friendly, at least, in a large measure, and no one could expect an adverse report. This is the report upon which the House is asked to make this appropriation. Such liberality has never been shown to church claims at home. Why this discrimination?

Another thing I do not understand exactly: There is nothing on the face of the bill or anywhere else to show how much of

this cemetery lot was used by the United States for the purpose of building quarters for noncommissioned officers. It says "all claims for the value" of the piece of property. It does not say how much; it does not say how large or how small. It is merely designated as a certain parcel of ground—

Within the military reservation at Zamboanga, formerly the Roman Catholic cemetery used for all burials taking place within the parish of Zamboanga.

We know nothing as to the value of this property. In claims for churches at home, the court is not only required to take proof, but must submit the substance of this evidence in their findings reported to Congress. Why should these Catholic churches in the Philippines be placed upon a plane so much more favorable than the hundreds of church claims of equal merit presented by Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and others in the United States?

My idea is that these claims ought to take the course required for every other church claim presented by Members of this House, that they should go to the Court of Claims and let the facts be found, and the report of that court sent back to Congress, and then the appropriation would follow, based upon a knowledge of the character of property taken and its value.

The next claim that follows this is in precisely the same attitude except under a different commission, there being only three commissioners in that case. That bill carries the sum of \$49,300. I am opposed to the passage of every one of these bills for the reasons that I have stated. It is discrimination in favor of these far-away Catholic churches against the much stricter rule applied to those at home. There is another marked distinction. These bills propose to pay for damage done to church property. The totally different rule applied to churches here is that pay is allowed only for rental, or for use and occupation, and nothing for damage to property, not even for total destruction, unless it is shown that such was for military purposes and not in mere wantonness. I would do no injustice to any church organization, but I insist that right and equality should prevail.

There should be no favoritism to Catholic churches in the Philippine Islands that is not shown to churches in the United States. If these claims had been adjudicated by the court constituted for such purposes, and a report made to Congress as the law requires, I should not hesitate to vote for their payment.

Mr. LAW. Mr. Chairman, there is one important distinction between this claim and the one that follows it and claims in connection with the use and occupation of property in this country. In the case of church property in this country we usually send such claims to the Court of Claims, because the witnesses are here in this country and readily available. This claim arose in the Philippine Islands. A military board was appointed, competent in every respect, which held its sessions in the Philippine Islands and was able to examine the property and secure such other first-class evidence as was available there.

Unless further discussion is desired, I move that the bill be laid aside, to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to be laid aside, to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

CERTAIN RELIGIOUS ORDERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2863) to provide for payment of the claims of certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$49,372.50, to be paid by the Secretary of War to the properly accredited representatives of the following-named four religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands according to the amounts set forth: The Augustinians, \$28,075; the Dominicans, \$11,285; the Recoletos, \$7,252.50; and the Franciscans, \$2,760; and that the acceptance by the properly accredited representatives of said respective religious orders of the separate amounts above specified shall be in full satisfaction of all claims for use and occupation of the property of said respective religious orders in said islands, and for damages done thereto by the military forces of the United States prior to the date, to wit, January 24, 1906, of the official report of the board on church claims, which said board, composed of John A. Hull, lieutenant-colonel, judge-advocate; Alexander O. Brodie, lieutenant-colonel, military secretary; and J. W. Moore, first lieutenant, Second Cavalry, was duly convened, August 1, 1905, at headquarters Philippine Division, in the city of Manila, in said islands, to consider and report upon said claims.

Mr. LAW. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is to reimburse the Catholic orders named in the bill for the use and occupation of their premises during the Philippine insurrection.

A bill identical in character with the one now before the House was reported in the last Congress from the Committee on Insular Affairs. A bill exactly similar, except that it carried \$80,000 instead of \$49,000, was passed by the Senate last year; but neither bill was considered in the House. The Sen-

ate has now adopted the view of the House and passed a bill carrying the lesser amount. This represents the last of the claims recommended by the so-called board of church claims, appointed by order of the Secretary of War in 1905.

The only serious point for consideration was as to the interpretation of paragraph 7 of the treaty of Paris, which reads as follows:

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government or its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

If it should be held that that article of the treaty of Paris which was adopted April 11, 1899, applied to claims of this character, then the correct amount would be the amount stated in this bill. If, however, it should be held that that section did not apply, then the amount would be that recommended by the Judge-Advocate-General and the Secretary of War, namely, \$80,243. Therein lies the difference. Your committee adopted the lesser amount, believing that this article of the treaty of Paris does apply to claims of this character. Therefore this bill represents only such claims as accrued subsequent to April 11, 1899.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I want to make one or two observations in connection with this bill also.

Mr. LAW. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER].

Mr. CRUMPACKER. This bill is based on the liability that is recognized everywhere under the law of nations and under martial law, that of paying for property that the belligerent army actually appropriates or occupies for its own use. Under the law payment of damages to property that is incidentally injured as a result of warfare is never allowed. The reason I took the floor for this brief statement is that the bill states on its face that it makes the appropriation for the satisfaction of claims for the use and occupation of certain property and for damages done thereto by the military forces of the United States.

The damages that are included in the amount are not what is called damages incident to military operations, but are damages incident to the occupation of the property. Where our military forces in the Philippine Islands took possession of property for their own purposes and while in possession as occupants inflicted damages on the property, this Government, under a well-settled principle of law, is liable not only for the occupation but for the damages included as an incident of the occupation, and that is the damage that is referred to in the bill, a damage that is covered by the appropriation. It is not the incidental damages or injury that comes as a matter of course in hostility or warfare. I thought it better to make this statement so that in the future this bill might not be used as a precedent for the payment of damages resulting, not from actual use and occupation, but as incidental to warfare.

Mr. LAW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be laid aside, to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LAW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bills to the House with the recommendation that the bills do pass, with the exception of bill H. R. 13383, which is to be reported adversely.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee determined to rise; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, reported that that committee had had under consideration sundry bills, and had directed him to report the same back, some with and some without amendment, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bills do pass, and with the further recommendation that as to the bill (H. R. 13383) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, to be a lieutenant-general of the United States Army the enacting clause be stricken out.

GUNBOAT ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers (H. Doc. No. 863), referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

On March 4, 1910, your honorable body adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the House of Representatives the following information:

First. Why is not the appropriation for the construction of a gunboat on the Great Lakes, contained in the naval appropriation act of 1898, expended?

Second. What steps, if any, have been taken by the United States Government to remove the obstacle that prevented the construction of this vessel?

In answer, I beg to transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Navy.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 15, 1910.

BILLS ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first bill reported by the Committee of the Whole House:

The Clerk read as follows:

S. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution for the relief of the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., of New York and Shanghai.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bill (H. R. 13383) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, to be a lieutenant-general of the United States Army.

The SPEAKER. On this bill the committee recommend that the enacting clause be stricken out, and the question is on concurring in the recommendation.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, I move to nonconcur in the recommendation of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question will naturally come up, will the House concur in the recommendation of the committee? A negative vote would accomplish what the gentleman desires.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SULZER) there were 59 ayes and 25 noes.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members. As many as are in favor of concurring in the recommendation of the committee will when their names are called answer "aye," and those opposed will answer "no," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 150, nays 69, answered "present" 23, not voting 148, as follows:

YEAS—150.

Adamson	Finley	Kitchin	Pickett
Alexander, Mo.	Flood, Va.	Knowland	Plumley
Anderson	Floyd, Ark.	Kopp	Poindexter
Barnhart	Fordney	Korbly	Prince
Bartlett, Nev.	Foster, Ill.	Lafean	Pujo
Beall, Tex.	Gaines	Latta	Randell, Tex.
Bingham	Gardner, Mich.	Lawrence	Reeder
Boehne	Garrett	Lee	Richardson
Borland	Gillespie	Lenroot	Robinson
Bowers	Godwin	Lloyd	Roddenberry
Brantley	Good	Loudenslager	Rucker, Mo.
Burgess	Graff	Lowden	Russell
Burnett	Graham, Pa.	Lundin	Sabath
Byrns	Gregg	McCreary	Scott
Campbell	Gronna	McHenry	Shackleford
Candler	Hamilton	McKinlay, Cal.	Sharp
Cassidy	Hamlin	McKinney	Sheppard
Clark, Mo.	Hanna	McLachlan, Cal.	Sims
Cline	Hardwick	McMorran	Slayden
Cooper, Pa.	Hardy	Macon	Slemp
Cooper, Wis.	Hayes	Madden	Smith, Tex.
Cowles	Heald	Mann	Sperry
Cox, Ind.	Henry, Tex.	Maynard	Spight
Creager	Hinshaw	Miller, Kans.	Steenerson
Crow	Hitchcock	Miller, Minn.	Sterling
Crumacker	Houston	Moore, Tex.	Sturgiss
Cullop	Howell, Utah	Morgan, Okla.	Thomas, N. C.
Dalzell	Hubbard, Iowa	Moss	Townsend
Davis	Hubbard, W. Va.	Murphy	Turnbull
Denver	Hughes, Ga.	Nelson	Volstead
Dickinson	Hull, Iowa	Oldfield	Washburn
Dies	Hull, Tenn.	Padgett	Watkins
Douglas	Humphrey, Wash.	Page	Weisse
Driscoll, M. E.	Johnson, Ky.	Palmer, A. M.	Wickliffe
Edwards, Ga.	Jones	Palmer, H. W.	Woods, Iowa
Elvins	Kendall	Parker	Woodyard
Englebright	Kennedy, Iowa	Patterson	
Ferris	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Peters	

NAYS—69.

Alexander, N. Y.	Driscoll, D. A.	Knapp	Sherwood
Anthony	Dwight	Langham	Smith, Iowa
Austin	Edwards, Ky.	Langley	Smith, Mich.
Barchfeld	Ellis	Law	Southwick
Bates	Estopinal	Livingston	Sparkman
Bennet, N. Y.	Fitzgerald	Loud	Sulloway
Boeber	Focht	McKinley, Ill.	Sulzer
Boutell	Foster, Vt.	Martin, Colo.	Swasey
Cary	Fuller	Martin, S. Dak.	Taylor, Ohio
Chapman	Gardner, N. J.	Millington	Thomas, Ky.
Cole	Gill, Md.	Morgan, Mo.	Tirrell
Conry	Goulden	Morrison	Wanger
Cox, Ohio	Greene	O'Connell	Wiley
Currier	Hamer	Olcott	Wood, N. J.
Davidson	Hollingsworth	Reynolds	The Speaker
Dent	Howland	Roberts	
Diekema	Kelifer	Rucker, Colo.	
Draper	Keliber	Sheffield	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—23.

Adair	Clayton	Howard	Small
Aiken	Dixon, Ind.	Kennedy, Ohio	Stevens, Minn.
Ansberry	Foss, Ill.	McDermott	Thistlewood
Bartlett, Ga.	Glass	Pou	Tilson
Burleson	Goebel	Rauch	Weeks
Carter	Harrison	Sisson	

NOT VOTING—148.

Allen	Fairchild	James	Parsons
Ames	Fassett	Jamieson	Payne
Andrus	Fish	Johnson, Ohio	Pearre
Ashbrook	Foelker	Johnson, S. C.	Pratt
Barclay	Fornes	Joyce	Pray
Barnard	Foss, Mass.	Kahn	Rainey
Bartholdt	Foulkrod	Kinhead, N. J.	Ransdell, La.
Bell, Ga.	Fowler	Kronmiller	Reid
Bennett, Ky.	Gallagher	Küstermann	Rhinock
Bradley	Gardner, Mass.	Lamb	Riordan
Broussard	Garner, Pa.	Legare	Rodenberg
Brownlow	Garner, Tex.	Lever	Rothermel
Burke, Pa.	Gill, Mo.	Lindbergh	Saunders
Burke, S. Dak.	Gillett	Lindsay	Sherley
Burleigh	Gilmore	Longworth	Simmons
Butler	Goldfogle	McCall	Smith, Cal.
Byrd	Gordon	McCredie	Snapp
Calder	Graham, Ill.	McGuire, Okla.	Stafford
Calderhead	Grant	McLaughlin, Mich.	Stanley
Cantrill	Griest	Madison	Stephens, Tex.
Capron	Guernsey	Maguire, Nebr.	Talbott
Carlin	Hamill	Malby	Tawney
Clark, Fla.	Hammond	Mays	Taylor, Ala.
Cocks, N. Y.	Haugen	Mondell	Taylor, Colo.
Collier	Hawley	Moon, Pa.	Tener
Cook	Hay	Moon, Tenn.	Thomas, Ohio
Coudrey	Healin	Moore, Pa.	Tou Velle
Covington	Helm	Morehead	Underwood
Craig	Henry, Conn.	Morse	Vreeland
Cravens	Higgins	Moxley	Wallace
Dawson	Hill	Mudd	Webb
Denby	Hobson	Murdock	Wheeler
Dickson, Miss.	Howell, N. J.	Needham	Willett
Dodds	Huff	Nicholls	Wilson, Ill.
Durey	Hughes, N. J.	Norris	Wilson, Pa.
Ellerbe	Hughes, W. Va.	Nye	Young, Mich.
Esch	Humphreys, Miss.	Olmsted	Young, N. Y.

So the motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. MOREHEAD with Mr. POU.

Mr. YOUNG of New York with Mr. FURNES.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio with Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. HILL with Mr. GLASS.

Mr. ANDRUS with Mr. RIORDAN.

Mr. BUTLER with Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia.

Until further notice:

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan with Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois with Mr. WILLETT.

Mr. WHEELER with Mr. WALLACE.

Mr. VREELAND with Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. THOMAS of Ohio with Mr. TOU VELLE.

Mr. SNAPP with Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado.

Mr. SMITH of California with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. SIMMONS with Mr. TALBOTT.

Mr. RODENBERG with Mr. STANLEY.

Mr. PRAY with Mr. SAUNDERS.

Mr. PEARRE with Mr. ROTHERMEL.

Mr. PAYNE with Mr. RHINOCK.

Mr. NYE with Mr. REID.

Mr. PARSONS with Mr. RAUCH.

Mr. NEEDHAM with Mr. RAINEY.

Mr. MURDOCK with Mr. MOON of Tennessee.

Mr. MONDELL with Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan with Mr. McDERMOTT.

Mr. McGUIRE of Oklahoma with Mr. LINDSAY.

Mr. McCALL with Mr. LEVER.

Mr. LINDBERGH with Mr. LEGARE.

Mr. JOYCE with Mr. KINHEAD of New Jersey.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio with Mr. JAMIESON.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia with Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi.

Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey with Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey.

Mr. HIGGINS with Mr. HOBSON.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut with Mr. HAY.

Mr. GUERNSEY with Mr. HAMMOND.

Mr. GRIEST with Mr. HAMILL.

Mr. GOEBEL with Mr. GORDON.

Mr. GARNER of Pennsylvania with Mr. GOLDFOGLE.

Mr. FISH with Mr. ELLERBE.

Mr. FAIRCHILD with Mr. DIXON of Indiana.

Mr. DAWSON with Mr. DICKSON of Mississippi.

Mr. COUDREY with Mr. CRAIG.

Mr. COOK with Mr. COVINGTON.

Mr. CAPRON with Mr. COLLIER.

Mr. CALDERHEAD with Mr. CLARK of Florida.

Mr. CALDER with Mr. CARLIN.
 Mr. BARCLAY with Mr. BYRD.
 Mr. ANTHONY with Mr. BROUSSARD.
 Mr. ESCH with Mr. CLAYTON.
 Mr. OLMSTED with Mr. JAMES.
 Mr. TAWNEY with Mr. SHERLEY.
 Mr. COCKS of New York with Mr. LAMB.
 Mr. DENBY with Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois.
 Mr. GRANT with Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina.
 Mr. KAHN with Mr. CARTER.
 Mr. KRONMILLER with Mr. CRAVENS.
 For one week:
 Mr. HUFF with Mr. ANSBERRY.
 Mr. AMES with Mr. AIKEN.
 For the balance of the day:
 Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. CANTRILL.
 Mr. FOSS of Illinois with Mr. FOSS of Massachusetts.
 Mr. MOXLEY with Mr. GALLAGHER.
 Mr. PRATT with Mr. NICHOLLS.
 Mr. WEEKS with Mr. WEBB.
 For the vote:
 Mr. GILLET with Mr. TILSON.
 Mr. LONGWORTH (against) with Mr. HARRISON (in favor).
 Mr. BRADLEY (in favor) with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota (against).

Until Monday, April 18:
 Mr. BURKE of South Dakota with Mr. STEPHENS of Texas.
 From April 15 to May 10:
 Mr. THISTLEWOOD with Mr. MAYS.
 For Friday and Saturday:
 Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania with Mr. ROBINSON.
 From Friday until April 19:
 Mr. FASSETT with Mr. HOWARD.
 From 2.30 to-day until Monday:
 Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania with Mr. SISSON.
 Until Monday noon:
 Mr. MALBY with Mr. HELM.
 Until April 23:
 Mr. DUREY with Mr. BELL of Georgia.
 From April 11 to April 21:
 Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. RANDELL of Louisiana.
 From April 12 to April 19:
 Mr. BARTHOLOMT with Mr. GILL of Missouri.
 From April 11 to April 16:
 Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania with Mr. SMALL.
 From April 2 to April 23:
 Mr. BARNARD with Mr. HEFLIN.
 Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] vote?

The SPEAKER. He did not.
 Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I voted aye. I have a pair with the gentleman, and I desire to withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.
 The SPEAKER called the name of Mr. CARTER, and he answered "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 21225) for the relief of certain persons having supplied labor and materials for the prosecution of the work of making the main canal of the Bellefourche irrigation project.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 20849) authorizing the President to appoint John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list of the United States Navy, to be an engineer in chief, to be retired with rank of a rear-admiral on the retired list of the United States Navy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 21636) to provide for the payment of the claim of the Roman Catholic Church of Zamboanga, in the Philippine Islands.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2863) to provide for the payment of the claims of certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. LAW. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask unanimous consent that the House proceed with the further consideration of business on the Private Calendar under the rule and consider the same in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union until objection is offered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to consider bills on the Private Calendar in order for to-day in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, subject to objection as the bills are reached. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the first bill.

MARTHA V. JONES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 414) referring the bill (H. R. 8521) for the relief of Martha V. Jones, widow of James A. Jones, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8521) for the relief of Martha V. Jones, widow of James A. Jones, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF HENRY SESSLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 415) referring the bill (H. R. 8793) for the relief of the estate of Henry Sessler, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8793) for the relief of the estate of Henry Sessler, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF D. FRONEBERGER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 416) referring the bill (H. R. 8590) for the relief of the estate of D. Froneberger and firm of D. Froneberger & Co. to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8590) for the relief of the estate of D. Froneberger and firm of D. Froneberger & Co., with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF ANN D. HOLSEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 417) referring the bill (H. R. 19725) for the relief of the legal representatives of Ann D. Holsey, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19725) for the relief of the legal representatives of Ann D. Holsey, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF THOMAS J. HOLMES AND RICHARD R. HOLMES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 418) referring the bill (H. R. 19087) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Holmes and Richard R. Holmes, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19087) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Holmes and Richard R. Holmes, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ROBERT G. WILSON, SR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 419) referring the bill (H. R. 19643) for the relief of Robert G. Wilson, sr., to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19643) for the relief of Robert G. Wilson, sr., with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF C. C. BLANCIT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 420) referring the bill (H. R. 18190) for the relief of

the heirs or estate of C. C. Blancit, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18190) for the relief of the heirs or estate of C. C. Blancit, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

THOMAS SEYMOUR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 421) referring the bill (H. R. 18189) for the relief of Thomas Seymour to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18189) for the relief of Thomas Seymour, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

WILLIAM A. GOBLE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 422) referring the bill (H. R. 7620) for the relief of William A. Goble to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 7620) for the relief of William A. Goble, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MRS. J. W. YATES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 423) referring the bill (H. R. 7614) for the relief of Mrs. J. W. Yates to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 7614) for the relief of Mrs. J. W. Yates, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 424) referring the bill (H. R. 9572) for the relief of the heirs at law of Samuel Hollingsworth, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 9572) for the relief of the heirs at law of Samuel Hollingsworth, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JACOB C. BARKLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 425) referring the bill (H. R. 164) for the relief of Jacob C. Barkley to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 164) for the relief of Jacob C. Barkley, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF PARMELIA F. HENRY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 426) referring the bill (H. R. 20036) for the relief of the heirs of Parmelia F. Henry, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20036) for the relief of the heirs of Parmelia F. Henry, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

SARAH JANE PIRTLE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 427) referring the bill (H. R. 20062) for the relief of Sarah Jane Pirtle, widow, and the heirs of John W. Pirtle, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20062) for the relief of Sarah Jane Pirtle, widow, and the heirs of John W. Pirtle, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF DAVID A. MILLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 428) referring the bill (H. R. 20123) for the relief of the heirs of David A. Miller, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20123) for the relief of David A. Miller, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

WILLIAM P. ROWLAND.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 429) referring the bill (H. R. 20122) for the relief of William P. Rowland to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20122) for the relief of William P. Rowland, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF ELIZABETH CESSNA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 430) referring the bill (H. R. 20200) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth Cessna, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20200) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth Cessna, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

WILLIAM E. SEWARD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 431) referring the bill (H. R. 18735) for the relief of William E. Seward to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18735) for the relief of William E. Seward, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ARREN BRAY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 432) referring the bill (H. R. 14806) for the relief of Arren Bray to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 14806) for the relief of Arren Bray, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

Also the following amendment was read:

Line 2, strike out the word "paper" and insert "papers."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ESTATE OF THOMAS FAWCETT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 433) referring the bill (H. R. 21854) for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Fawcett, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21854) for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Fawcett, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

SARAH ELIZABETH WATSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 434) referring the bill (H. R. 18519) for the relief of Sarah Elizabeth Watson, administratrix of the estate of David Buck, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18519) for the relief of Sarah Elizabeth Watson, administratrix of the estate of David Buck, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF JOHN A. REGAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 435) referring the bill (H. R. 18516) for the relief of the heirs of John A. Regan, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18516) for the relief of the heirs of John A. Regan, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HUGH M. BROWN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 436) referring the bill (H. R. 18515) for the relief of Hugh M. Brown, executor of Andrew Brown, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18515) for the relief of Hugh M. Brown, executor of Andrew Brown, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DARIEN, GA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 437) referring the bill (H. R. 21855) for the relief of the First Presbyterian Church of Darien, Ga., to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21855) for the relief of the First Presbyterian Church of Darien, Ga., with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

JASPER C. BANKS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 438) referring the bill (H. R. 5013) for the relief of Jasper C. Banks to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5013) for the relief of Jasper C. Banks, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ELISHAMA BEATY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 439) referring the bill (H. R. 5012) for the relief of Elishama Beaty to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5012) for the relief of Elishama Beaty, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

W. C. ELLER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 440) referring the bill (H. R. 16098) for the relief of W. C. Eller to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 16098) for the relief of W. C. Eller, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF GEORGE HODGE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 441) referring the bill (H. R. 8864) for the relief of the estate of George Hodge, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8864) for the relief of the estate of George Hodge, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

DR. J. A. REAGAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 442) referring the bill (H. R. 8863) for the relief of Dr. J. A. Reagan to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8863) for the relief of Dr. J. A. Reagan, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ANAISE F. ZERINGUE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 443) referring the bill (H. R. 18150) for the relief of

Anaise F. Zeringue, and the estate of Mathilde Champagne Zeringue, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18150) for the relief of Anaise F. Zeringue and the estate of Mathilde Champagne Zeringue, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF C. M. LUCAS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 444) referring the bill (H. R. 21153) for the relief of the heirs of C. M. Lucas, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21153) for the relief of the heirs of C. M. Lucas, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM I. LONGACRE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 445) referring the bill (H. R. 6627) for the relief of the estate of William I. Longacre, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6627) for the relief of the estate of William I. Longacre, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHARLES G. JONES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 446) referring the bill (H. R. 21866) for the relief of Charles G. Jones to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21866) for the relief of Charles G. Jones, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ANDREW CROWL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 447) referring the bill (H. R. 6015) for the relief of Andrew Crowl to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6015) for the relief of Andrew Crowl, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. POOLE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 448) referring the bill (H. R. 6149) for the relief of the estate of William R. Poole, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6149) for the relief of the estate of William R. Poole, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

WILLIAM H. SNELLINGS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 449) referring the bill (H. R. 21712) for the relief of William H. Snellings to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21712) for the relief of William H. Snellings, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF JOHN BROWN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 450) referring the bill (H. R. 19485) for the relief of the estate of John Brown, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19485) for the relief of the estate of John Brown, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JAMES GOTHARD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 451) referring the bill (H. R. 5537) for the relief of James Gothard to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5537) for the relief of James Gothard, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

A. G. DUNCAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 452) referring the bill (H. R. 5536) for the relief of A. G. Duncan to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5536) for the relief of A. G. Duncan, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF JAMES F. PHILLIPS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 453) referring the bill (H. R. 3987) for the relief of the estate of James F. Phillips, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 3987) for the relief of the estate of James F. Phillips, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JAMES DEATHERAGE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 454) referring the bill (H. R. 1697) for the relief of James Deatherage, administrator of the estate of J. A. J. Rooker, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 1697) for the relief of James Deatherage, administrator of the estate of J. A. J. Rooker, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF LARKIN ECHOLLS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 455) referring the bill (H. R. 2898) for the relief of the heirs of Larkin Echolls, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2898) for the relief of the heirs of Larkin Echolls, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

WILLIAM H. HOWARD AND OLIVER D. LEWIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 456) referring the bill (H. R. 7402) for the relief of William H. Howard and Oliver D. Lewis to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 7402) for the relief of William H. Howard and Oliver D. Lewis, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF JAMES H. CORBIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 457) referring the bill (H. R. 19825) for the relief of the heirs of James H. Corbin, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19825) for the relief of the heirs of James H. Corbin, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JAMES B. BAZELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 458) referring the bill (H. R. 20081) for the relief of James B. Bazell to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20081) for the relief of James B. Bazell, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF JOHN HENRY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 459) referring the bill (H. R. 21160) for the relief of the estate of John Henry, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21160) for the relief of the estate of John Henry, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

MOSES J. ROBERTSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 460) referring the bill (H. R. 20082) for the relief of Moses J. Robertson to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20082) for the relief of Moses J. Robertson, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

MARY A. F. SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 461) referring the bill (H. R. 17472) for the relief of Mary A. F. Smith to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 17472) for the relief of Mary A. F. Smith, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF SARAH MALLETT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 462) referring the bill (H. R. 17812) for the relief of the heirs of Sarah Mallett, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 17812) for the relief of the heirs of Sarah Mallett, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF JAMES J. CLARK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 463) referring the bill (H. R. 21083) for the relief of the heirs of James J. Clark, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21083) for the relief of the heirs of James J. Clark, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF CORNELIUS P. CASSIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 464) referring the bill (H. R. 5812) for the relief of the heirs of Cornelius P. Cassin, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5812) for the relief of the heirs of Cornelius P. Cassin, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE T. REEVES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 465) referring the bill (H. R. 5790) for the relief of George T. Reeves to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5790) for the relief of George T. Reeves, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JOHN W. WATKINS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 466) referring the bill (H. R. 20947) for the relief of John W. Watkins to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20947) for the relief of John W. Watkins, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELISE TRIGG SHIELDS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 467) referring the bill (H. R. 18552) for the relief of Elise Trigg Shields to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18552) for the relief of Elise Trigg Shields, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

MARTIN JEFFRIES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 468) referring the bill (H. R. 8754) for the relief of Martin Jeffries to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8754) for the relief of Martin Jeffries, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF WILLIAM PITCHER, AXEL HAZFORD, AND OTHERS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 469) referring the bill (H. R. 1164) for the relief of the heirs of William Pitcher, Axel Hazford, and others to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 1164) for the relief of the heirs of William Pitcher, Axel Hazford, and others, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF HAYDEN M. PRYOR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 470) referring the bill (H. R. 21308) for the relief of the heirs of Hayden M. Pryor, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21308) for the relief of the heirs of Hayden M. Pryor, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HENRY C. NESBITT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 471) referring the bill (H. R. 20657) for the relief of Henry C. Nesbitt, heir of Alexander H. Nesbitt, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20657) for the relief of Henry C. Nesbitt, heir of Alexander H. Nesbitt, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

J. R. HOLLOWELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 472) referring the bill (H. R. 10681) for the relief of J. R. Hollowell to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 10681) for the relief of J. R. Hollowell, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF THOMAS DUTY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 473) referring the bill (H. R. 10722) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Duty, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 10722) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Duty, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF ELISHA LOWRY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 474) referring the bill (H. R. 18146) for the relief of the heirs of Elisha Lowry, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18146) for the relief of the heirs of Elisha Lowry, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF S. W. HYATT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 475) referring the bill (H. R. 17836) for the relief of the heirs of S. W. Hyatt, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 17836) for the relief of the heirs of S. W. Hyatt, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

REBECCA WALTHALL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 476) referring the bill (H. R. 5128) for the relief of Rebecca Walthall, widow, and the heirs of John Walthall, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5128) for the relief of Rebecca Walthall, widow, and the heirs of John Walthall, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT SUTTON, W. VA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 477) referring the bill (H. R. 21888) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church at Sutton, W. Va., to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21888) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church at Sutton, W. Va., with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF JOHN FORNEA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 483) referring the bill (H. R. 9564) for the relief of the heirs of John Fornea, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 9564) for the relief of the heirs of John Fornea, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

LUSTER P. CHESTER AND FREELAND CHESTER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 484) referring the bill (H. R. 17456) for the relief of Luster P. Chester and Freeland Chester, and Luster P. Chester and Freeland Chester, executors of Thomas R. Chester, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 17456) for the relief of Luster P. Chester and Freeland Chester, and Luster P. Chester and Freeland Chester, executors of Thomas R. Chester, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MARY J. M'GLOTHEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 485) referring the bill (H. R. 17660) for the relief of Mary J. McGlothen, heir at law of John W. Meenach, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 17660) for the relief of Mary J. McGlothen, heir at law of John W. Meenach, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MARY A. HANEY AND CLARENCE E. HANEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 486) referring the bill (H. R. 22218) for the relief of Mary A. Haney and Clarence E. Haney, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 22218) for the relief of Mary A. Haney and Clarence E. Haney, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

W. H. FRANCIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 487) referring the bill (H. R. 5375) for the relief of W. H. Francis to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5375) for the relief of W. H. Francis, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MUMFORD SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 488) referring the bill (H. R. 5430) for the relief of Mumford Smith, executor of James H. Cecil, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5430) for the relief of Mumford Smith, executor of James H. Cecil, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF JOSEPH HEMMERBACK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 489) referring the bill (H. R. 22190) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Hemmerback, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 22190) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Hemmerback, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF HENRY COLLIER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 510) referring the bill (H. R. 22078) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Collier, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 22078) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Collier, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHARLES DAHLING.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 511) referring the bill (H. R. 23023) for the relief of Charles Dahling to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 23023) for the relief of Charles Dahling, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

C. C., T. W., AND A. J. HODGES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 512) referring the bill (H. R. 19095) for the relief of C. C., T. W., and A. J. Hodges, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19095) for the relief of C. C., T. W., and A. J. Hodges, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. POPLIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 513) referring the bill (H. R. 22023) for the relief of the estate of John R. Poplin, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 22023) for the relief of the estate of John R. Poplin, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE W. LEONARD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 514) referring the bill (H. R. 14078) for the relief of George W. Leonard, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 14078) for the relief of George W. Leonard, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JULIUS C. ZANONE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 515) referring the bill (H. R. 12639) for the relief of Julius C. Zanone to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 12639) for the relief of Julius C. Zanone, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE A. TUCKER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 516) referring the bill (H. R. 20876) for the relief of George A. Tucker to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20876) for the relief of George A. Tucker, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JAMES HOLLIDAY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 517) referring the bill (H. R. 20877) for the relief of James Holliday to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20877) for the relief of James Holliday, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JAMES G. YATES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 518) referring the bill (H. R. 20878) for the relief of James G. Yates to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 20878) for the relief of James G. Yates, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

PETER KEVENEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 519) referring the bill (H. R. 15874) for the relief of Peter Keveney to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 15874) for the relief of Peter Keveney, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ABSALOM C. PHILLIPS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 520) referring the bill (H. R. 21007) for the relief of Absalom C. Phillips to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21007) for the relief of Absalom C. Phillips, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 521) referring the bill (H. R. 15562) for the relief of the St. John's Hospital, at Springfield, Ill., to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 15562) for the relief of the St. John's Hospital, at Springfield, Ill., with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE DAVIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 522) referring the bill (H. R. 18537) for the relief of George Davis to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18537) for the relief of George Davis, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

J. H. WILLIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 523) referring the bill (H. R. 8665) for the relief of J. H. Willis to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8665) for the relief of J. H. Willis, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF ROBERT SIMMS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 524) referring the bill (H. R. 19165) for the relief of the estate of Robert Simms, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19165) for the relief of the estate of Robert Simms, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE H. WITTEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 525) referring the bill (H. R. 9863) for the relief of George H. Witten to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 9863) for the relief of George H. Witten, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF WILLIAM GEE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 526) referring the bill (H. R. 4007) for the relief of the heirs of William Gee, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 4007) for the relief of the heirs of William Gee, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF GIDEON F. MANN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 527) referring the bill (H. R. 5827) for the relief of the heirs of Gideon F. Mann, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5827) for the relief of the heirs of Gideon F. Mann, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HECTOR DAMASK.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 528) referring the bill (H. R. 21637) for the relief of Hector Damask to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 21637) for the relief of Hector Damask, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 529) referring the bill (H. R. 15442) for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 15442) for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

Mr. LAW. I move to recommit that resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

JAMES B. HOUSTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 530) referring the bill (H. R. 6977) for the relief of James B. Houston to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6977) for the relief of James B. Houston, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

STEEP BOTTOM BAPTIST CHURCH, HAMPTON COUNTY, S. C.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 531) referring the bill (H. R. 2550) for the relief of the trustees of Steep Bottom Baptist Church, of Hampton County, S. C., to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2550) for the relief of the trustees of Steep Bottom Baptist Church, of Hampton County, S. C., with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ED. D. STEGER AND J. D. LABATT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 532) referring the bill (H. R. 18125) for the relief of Ed. D. Steger and J. D. Labatt to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 18125) for the relief of Ed. D. Steger and J. D. Labatt, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

WILLIAM M. UNDERWOOD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 533) referring the bill (H. R. 5601) for the relief of William M. Underwood to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5601) for the relief of William M. Underwood, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 534) referring the bill (H. R. 13852) for the relief of the State of Rhode Island to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 13852) for the relief of the State of Rhode Island, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF THOMAS G. FLAGG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 535) referring the bill (H. R. 4732) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 4732) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF NICHOLAS WHITE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 536) referring the bill (H. R. 22548) for the relief of the heirs of Nicholas White, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 22548) for the relief of the heirs of Nicholas White, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS IN CONFEDERATE PRISONS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 537) referring the bill (H. R. 2243) for the relief of all federal soldiers honorably discharged while confined in confederate prisons, etc., to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2243) for the relief of all federal soldiers honorably discharged while confined in confederate prisons, etc., with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

Mr. LAW. I move to recommit that resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

ELI W. OWENS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 538) referring the bill (H. R. 15276) for the relief of Eli W. Owens to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 15276) for the relief of Eli W. Owens, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

HEIRS OF W. T. DIXON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 539) referring the bill (H. R. 15300) for the relief of the heirs of W. T. Dixon to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 15300) for the relief of the heirs of W. T. Dixon, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

ESTATE OF THOMAS W. MAIDES.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 540) referring the bill (H. R. 19704) for the relief of the estate of Thomas W. Maides, deceased, to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 19704) for the relief of the estate of Thomas W. Maides, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

JOHN H. DAVIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the resolution (H. Res. 541) referring the bill (H. R. 15369) for the relief of John H. Davis to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 15369) for the relief of John H. Davis, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

The resolution was agreed to.

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

The next business reported from the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 21075) to correct the military record of Frederick D. Grant.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Frederick D. Grant be held and considered to have been mustered into the United States military service as a captain of volunteers on the staff of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on April 29, 1863, and honorably discharged and mustered out of said service on July 4, 1863, and that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue an honorable discharge in accordance with this act: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COX of Indiana. Reserving the right to object, I would like the gentleman who is in charge of the bill to explain it.

Mr. LOWDEN. Mr. Speaker, during the civil war, at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who was then a boy, joined his father and served with him during the entire campaign. On the 29th of April, 1863, young Frederick was with his father on a steam tug in the battle of Grand Gulf. During this action Gen. U. S. Grant had the tug run between our gunboats and the confederate batteries, making a reconnaissance to find a place for the landing of his troops after the confederate batteries should be silenced. Shots passed over the boat. Upon the boat was also the Hon. Richard Yates, the great war governor of Illinois, who appreciated the danger, and, after the tug came out from under the artillery fire, Governor Yates commended young Grant for his self-possession, and said to him that he would give him a commission as a captain. General Grant called young Frederick aside and told him that he did not wish him to have a commission from the governor, as it would interfere with his returning to school; but that he would give him a position as volunteer aid upon his staff, and that his son could accompany him in that campaign and as much longer as possible. He thereupon wrote out a short note appointing his son volunteer aid, with the rank of captain, which paper he gave him. Frederick carried this paper until it was worn out, and unfortunately it has since been lost.

Young Frederick was with the troops in the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Fourteenmile Creek, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, and the entire siege of Vicksburg. He was injured in the left leg on the skirmish line at Port Gibson and wounded in the right leg at the battle of Black River Bridge. He was the first to enter Jackson, getting into the capital before the confederate army had left.

On several occasions when his father was short of staff officers and messengers or orderlies he would send his young son with written orders on the field of battle, and such orders were delivered by him to General Sherman, General McPherson, and General Logan.

Some years ago Frederick D. Grant was an applicant for admission to the Grand Army of the Republic, and sent with his application a certificate signed by General Sherman that he had received orders from the commanding general on the field of battle, delivered to him by young Frederick. These facts were contained in a statement made by Gen. Frederick D. Grant to the Committee on Military Affairs, such statement being contained in the report accompanying this bill.

His statement finds corroboration in the following, which I quote from the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, volume 1, page 486:

On leaving Bruinsburg for the front I left my son Frederick, who had joined me a few weeks before, on board one of the gunboats, asleep, and hoped to get away without him until after Grand Gulf should fall into our hands; but on waking up he learned that I had gone, and being guided by the sound of the battle raging at Thompsons Hill—called the battle of Port Gibson—found his way to where I was. He had no horse to ride at the time, and I had no facilities for even preparing a meal. He therefore foraged around the best he could until we reached Grand Gulf. Mr. C. A. Dana, then an officer of the War Department, accompanied me on the Vicksburg campaign and through a portion of the siege. He was in the same situation as Fred. so far as transportation and mess arrangements were concerned. The first time I call to mind seeing either of them after the battle they were mounted on two enormous horses, grown white from age, each equipped with dilapidated saddles and bridles. * * *

My son accompanied me throughout the campaign and siege, and caused no anxiety either to me or to his mother, who was at home. He looked out for himself and was in every battle of the campaign. His age then, not quite 13, enabled him to take in all he saw and to retain a recollection of it that would not be possible in more mature years.

This bill, which simply makes a matter of record the services of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, was reported out of the Committee on Military Affairs with a favorable recommendation, the chairman of that committee making the report. The gentleman from Iowa, chairman of this committee, has been in the House most of the afternoon, but evidently did not think that this bill would be reached and has left the House. He is very heartily in favor of this bill and would support it were he present.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant simply asks that his record in the civil war be corrected to correspond with the facts, so as to make him eligible to become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, to wear in his own right the button of the Loyal Legion, and to have his name on the memorial in the Vicksburg National Military Park, where it was in the beginning placed by the monument committee as desired by the state authorities of Illinois, but later removed by order of the War Department. The State of Illinois is very desirous of having his name replaced upon its memorial. The bill does not take one dollar from the Treasury, nor does it increase General Grant's rank. The facts justify the passage of this bill, are well authenticated, and I think that the bill should pass.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I would like to ask the gentleman if he will yield to me for another question?

Mr. LOWDEN. Certainly.

Mr. COX of Indiana. What was the age of Frederick Grant at the time?

Mr. LOWDEN. About 13.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Does the gentleman say he was ever mustered in as a soldier in the civil war?

Mr. LOWDEN. I say he was given this note by his father, which made him a volunteer aid with the rank of captain, and there are two cases, at least, where, upon less evidence, two officers were given credit for field service in the war of the rebellion and were therefore retired as brigadier-generals under the law. These officers were West Point cadets in 1864, and their field service consisted of a visit they made to City Point during their furlough in the summer of that year. They secured a letter from the Superintendent of the Military Academy addressed to General Halleck, stating the desire of these two cadets to visit the front. General Halleck, in order to give them transportation on government vessels going from Washington to City Point, issued an order directing them to report to the commanding general at City Point, transportation to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. These two young cadets reported at City Point to Gen. U. S. Grant, and spent a week or ten days. They were placed in charge of Capt. William Dunn, one of General Grant's aids-de-camp, who took them around the lines in front of Petersburg. The claim of these officers for promotion under the present law of Congress was based upon General Halleck's order, and their claim was sustained by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Who are they?

Mr. MANN. While the gentleman is looking it up, I will read from a letter of General Grant in connection with the report.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Do you mean Gen. U. S. Grant?

Mr. MANN. No; Gen. Fred. Grant. In a letter which he wrote to the committee in connection with the bill.

Upon the boat was the Hon. Richard Yates, then governor of Illinois, who appreciated the danger, and after we came out from under the artillery fire, he seemed to think I had shown great self-possession, and said to me that he would give me a commission as a captain.

Of course that was not done. But General Grant's father—thereupon wrote out a short note appointing me volunteer aid, with the rank of captain, which paper he gave to me.

Of course that was given to tickle the fancy of the boy, but it was done for what the boy did at that time.

Mr. LOWDEN. Replying to the question of a moment ago of my friend from Indiana, I would say that Gen. Frederick D. Grant, in his statement before the Committee on Military Affairs, states that these two cadets were Adams and Merrill.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Then, as a matter of fact the appointment which his father gave him did not amount to anything?

Mr. MANN. Not at all.

Mr. COX of Indiana. There is no claim made in this bill here that the appointment which he received from his father had anything to do with making him a soldier?

Mr. LOWDEN. No; I would not say that that was strictly correct. Gen. Fred. Grant says, in making an application for membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, that General Sherman stated that he received during the Vicksburg campaign dispatches from Gen. U. S. Grant through young Grant. He was actually in the service during that campaign, and all we ask is that the record should show such service.

Mr. KEIFER. I would like to help to answer that question.

Mr. COX of Indiana. It needs no answer.

Mr. KEIFER. There were a number of persons who during the war acted as aides or in some other staff positions who were never mustered into the service, but had mere complimentary commissions. Two I knew. General Meade had one who lived in Boston. I have forgotten his name at this moment, but he stayed about two years in the field, paid all his own expenses, performed the duty of an aid-de-camp with the rank, as I now recollect, of lieutenant-colonel, and was respected as such. He did all the duties and underwent all the risks, and yet never was mustered into the service or drew pay from the Government.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Was there any special bill passed by Congress to correct his military record?

Mr. KEIFER. I do not know about that. I want to say that Gen. Fred. Grant was wounded as a boy, when about 12 or 13 years of age, in the Vicksburg campaign, and he carried messages and did all the duties coming to him in the capacity of an aid-de-camp and was respected as though he had an actual commission and had been regularly mustered into the military service. This bill will do him but simple justice on his own merits. The Grand Army of the Republic will gladly welcome him as a comrade, likewise the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEIFER. Certainly.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. An old soldier, Mr. Wiley, one of the doorkeepers of the House, just said to me that he saw Fred. Grant many times carrying dispatches for his father, General Grant.

Mr. KEIFER. I have no doubt that is true.

Mr. COX of Indiana. If I understand the gentleman from Illinois, who seems to have charge of the bill, the only purpose of the bill is to give General Grant a chance to become a member of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. LOWDEN. In his own right, yes; and to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, further, to have his name engraved upon a monument which the State of Illinois has erected in Vicksburg National Military Park.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I have always had a very great opinion of the senior General Grant, and I will not object.

Mr. MANN. I think it is only fair to say that General Grant writes in his letter:

I do not wish any pension, promotion, or pay—nothing that will cost the Government of the United States a cent.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I understand it causes the Government of the United States no expense. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. LOWDEN. This Congress has at times authorized representatives of our Government to receive decorations from foreign powers. All that Frederick Grant asks is that he may be authorized to become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, authorized to wear the bronze button of that order and the button of the Loyal Legion. These decorations he earned as a boy upon the field of battle in the greatest war the world has ever seen. Shall we deny the son of the Silent Com-

mander the right to wear the decorations which his bravery had won?

I am deeply in earnest in this matter, because this boy, now a distinguished soldier and a worthy son of his sire, went to the front from the district which I have the honor to represent in this House.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

FRED G. SMITH AND LULA SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 20554) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to Fred G. Smith and Lula Smith, minor heirs of George Smith, deceased, for the title in fee to the east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 24 north, range 13 west, sixth principal meridian, in the State of Nebraska, entered as a homestead by said deceased.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue patent conveying title to the east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 24 north, range 13 west, sixth principal meridian, to Fred G. Smith and Lula Smith, minor heirs of deceased entryman, George Smith, upon submission of satisfactory proof within three years after the passage of this act showing compliance as to improvements only with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the homestead laws as to certain unappropriated and unreserved lands in Nebraska," approved April 28, 1904.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wyoming if this falls under what is known as the Kinkaid law?

Mr. MONDELL. It is in the Kinkaid country, but I think the entry was not made under the Kinkaid law.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Reserving the right to object, it means that they are permitting them to get a title to 460 acres of land.

Mr. MONDELL. No; in 1902 the entryman made an entry of 160 acres in western Nebraska.

Mr. MANN. It only covers 160 acres.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As the Clerk read it it sounded to me like 460 acres. I will not object.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, JEFFERSON COUNTY, W. VA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4747) for the relief of the board of education of Harpers Ferry school district of Jefferson County, W. Va.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the board of education of the Harpers Ferry school district, Jefferson County, W. Va., the sum of \$2,121.72, for school buildings used and material taken therefrom by the United States Army during the war of 1861 to 1865 for its use and benefit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

PATRICK H. HANDLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 18761) granting relief to the estate of Patrick H. Handley.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title is hereby vested in Henry Schafer, of Elreno, Okla., executor of the last will and testament of Patrick H. Handley, deceased, to the southwest quarter of section 14, township 2 south, of range 12 west, Indian meridian; and that the Department of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue patent to said executor immediately on the payment to the Government of the United States the balance of the purchase money and accrued interest remaining unpaid for said land.

SEC. 2. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAMER. I object.

Mr. MONDELL. I hope the gentleman will withhold his objection.

Mr. HAMER. I will withhold it.

Mr. MONDELL. I see the gentleman from Oklahoma who introduced the bill [Mr. FERRIS] is present, and I yield to him.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, the provision is simply this: In 1906 the entryman purchased a tract of Indian land as the highest bidder, paying \$1,312. One-fifth of it was paid down and the balance of it was to be paid in four succeeding payments.

Mr. KEIFER. Of whom did he purchase it?

Mr. FERRIS. The Government of the United States sold it for the Indians. The provisions of the homestead law were imposed along with the purchase. After the land was purchased the first payment was made and the entryman died. He was

an Irishman, and has not a relative in the United States or any one who can complete the homestead entry, and no one to leave the land to. The administrator of the estate named in the will is trying to convert the residue of the land, trying to make the remaining payments and complete the title, so that he can pay the creditors of the deceased. The deceased was a contractor in my own town, and I knew him very well. He left unfinished contracts and debts he could not pay. If the administrator, by this bill, is permitted to make the remaining four payments, it will give an equity that can be used to pay the debts that remain due the laborers and other parties in the town. It costs the Government not a cent, and it is the only way relief can be granted, and the department recommends it.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. I notice that the department does not recommend it.

Mr. FERRIS. Well, the department recommended the return of the money, but you can not return \$600 worth of improvements that are on the land. I did not state it quite correctly, but this is what they did say in their decisions before the Secretary of the Interior. They suggest the relief, in their decision, that the equities would probably appeal to Congress. I had that in mind when I made the statement.

Mr. HAMER. But I will say to the gentleman that on the contrary the department recommended absolutely against the passage of the bill. In a letter of Secretary Ballinger to Mr. MONDELL, he says:

This department can not recommend the passage of a bill granting relief proposed herein, as it is believed that the passage of an act authorizing the repayment of the purchase price, fees, and commissions paid in connection with this entry would afford all the relief to which the interested parties are entitled.

Mr. MANN. And the gentleman from Idaho stopped reading just at a very interesting point, where the Secretary says—

However, it is suggested that if Congress should decide to grant the relief intended by this bill, the inclosed draft be substituted for the bill submitted—

Which was not done. What the inclosed draft was, of course, we have no means of knowing. There is nothing here to indicate what the department might suggest, but I would like to suggest to the gentleman that there is one thing certainly that he does not want to do by this bill, and that is to repeal the land laws of the United States, and section 2 of the bill repeals the land laws.

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, certainly, I have no disposition to accomplish that, or to affect them in any way. It is simply a case of where the entryman purchased a tract of land and expended \$600 in improvements, as the letter says and as the departmental proof shows, and there is no way that the administrator can prove it up. He has no relative in the United States that will prove it up. The Indians will get every cent of their money, and it does not cost the Government a cent, and it will allow the creditors to be paid and cost no one a cent. Of course, the department suggests in their letter that they return the money paid. Well, he had resided there two years. He had expended \$600 in improvements, and that can not be returned to him, but I submit it would not be equity, either to the estate or the creditors, to fail to follow the course suggested. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection to the bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, if objection is going to be made finally, I shall object now.

Mr. HAMER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have this bill recommitted to the Committee for further investigation. I think the exigencies of the case require it. I move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands for further investigation.

Mr. MANN. It is not before the House yet, unless the gentleman withdraws his objection.

Mr. HAMER. Well, I shall object to the consideration of this bill at this stage, without further consideration of it.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. HAMER. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, I hope the gentleman will not do that. I think after further examination that the gentleman will find that the bill is all right.

Mr. FERRIS. I am sure if the gentleman will look into it, he will have no objection to it.

Mr. HAMER. Very well, I shall not ask that it be recommitted.

RAWLINS, WYO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5499) to grant certain lands to the city of Rawlins, Wyo.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be issued patents conveying the southeast quarter of section 18, township 21 north, range 87 west of the sixth principal meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, to

the city of Rawlins, in the State of Wyoming, for the use of said city, subject to the legal rights of others, if any, upon paying \$1.25 per acre and the usual fees therefor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

GRANTING LAND TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 22231) granting to the city of Hot Springs, Ark., land for street purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the parcel or strip of land, situated in the city of Hot Springs, Ark., shown on a plat of a subdivision of block 114, in said city, as originally laid out by the United States Hot Springs Commissioners, filed in the office of the circuit clerk of Garland County, Ark., October 17, 1904, and being designated on said plat as Interior street, and shown and described therein as follows, to wit: Commencing on the east line of said block 114 on the west line of Court street, at a point 150 feet north of Prospect avenue; running thence in a westerly direction on a line parallel with Prospect avenue for a distance of 450 feet to a point 154.3 feet north of Prospect avenue and to east line of Granite street; thence north along the east line of Granite street for a distance of 40 feet; thence running in an easterly direction on a line parallel with said first-described line for a distance of 450 feet to the west line of Court street; thence running south for a distance of 40 feet to the point or place of beginning, and containing 18,000 square feet, more or less, be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the corporation of the city of Hot Springs, Ark., for use as a public street.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

FRANK H. PEQUETTE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 5787) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments to Frank H. Pequette.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to allot to Frank H. Pequette, a missionary to the Bois Fort band of Chippewa Indians, not to exceed 80 acres of vacant unallotted land within the Bois Fort Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, and to issue to said Frank H. Pequette a patent in fee for such lands as may be allotted to him.

With the following committee amendment:

Lines 4 and 5, strike out "a missionary to the Bois Fort Band of Chippewa Indians" and insert in lieu thereof the words "an Indian."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

LOUIZA PHELIX AND MARY LORENA ROLFE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 18013) to authorize the cancellation of trust patents in certain cases.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and on his being satisfied that the allotments made to Louiza Phelix and Mary Lorena Rolfe, Nos. 45 and 44, respectively, Ashland, Wis., series, for the north half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 21, township 47 north, range 10 west, are illegal, to cancel the trust patents issued thereon June 29, 1894, and to reinstate cash entry No. 6595, and to issue patent thereon to S. G. Hudson and L. G. Graham.

The committee amendments were read, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "in," and in line 4 strike out the words "his discretion, and on his being satisfied," and insert in lieu thereof the words "if satisfied."

Page 1, line 11, strike out all after the word "four" down to and including the word "Graham," in line 13.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

ELMER P. KERR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 20136) for the relief of Elmer P. Kerr.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to cause the enlistment in the army of Elmer P. Kerr, late a private of Troop H, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. BROWN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2272) for the relief of John A. Brown.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to amend the records of the Navy Department in such manner as to show that John A. Brown served on the U. S. S. New Ironsides, was enrolled and was enlisted and mustered into the naval service of the United States on the 6th day of July, 1864, and served through the war, and grant him an honorable discharge as of the date of March 31, 1865.

The committee amendment was read, as follows:

Line 11, at the end of the bill, add the following proviso: "Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance shall become due or payable by reason of the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE NAVY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 19719) to provide for an additional professor of mathematics in the navy.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint Guy K. Calhoun, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional professor of mathematics in the navy, who shall be an extra number in said list and who shall take rank therein at the foot of said list.

The committee amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out lines 6 and 7 of the bill and in lieu thereof add: "As an extra number with the rank, pay, and allowances of ensign, to be promoted as his classmates are advanced until he reaches the grade of lieutenant, then to be advanced in rank and pay in the same manner as other members of the corps of professors of mathematics: *Provided,* That such appointment may be made when the said Guy H. Calhoun shall establish his professional fitness by the usual examination to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have an explanation about this bill. What is the reason for this appointment of somebody as professor of mathematics in the navy?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I will be very glad indeed to explain the bill to the gentleman from Arkansas, and I know he will have no objection when he understands the circumstances. The history of this case briefly is this: One morning when I was going down the street in Seattle I met Mr. Charles H. Black, one of the philanthropists of our city, always looking for some good deed to do, and he told me that there was a young man working down in the Moran shipyard—at this time the Moran Company was building the battle ship *Nebraska*—who had on account of his genius attracted the attention of Robert Moran, and Moran had spoken to him in regard to the boy. He said to me: "If you will appoint this young man to Annapolis or West Point I will furnish the money in order that he may acquire such education as to fit himself to enter one of those institutions," and he said, "Mr. Moran says he is a remarkable boy, and that this ought to be done." I investigated and found the boy was down there working to help support his family. A short time afterwards a vacancy occurred at Annapolis, and I wired Mr. Black that I would now give his boy an appointment if he wanted to carry out his part of the agreement. He did so. The young man was sent to school. I appointed him. He took his examination and he passed with great credit, and went from there to Annapolis, and he was sixty-seventh in a class of 202.

While he was there he took typhoid fever, and, while he was delirious, they left him in a room unattended in the second story of the hospital. He jumped out of a window while in this delirium and struck on the pavement below and injured his spine. The first news I received of the accident they stated he would live but a few days. Afterwards I received news, in a week or two, that he would live, but never would be able to walk. They then put the young man in a plaster cast from his hips to his shoulders and kept him there for many weeks—three or four months, according to my recollection.

During that time, every day or every other day, they hung him up by the neck and swung him back and forth in order to lengthen and straighten out his spine if possible. When he was in that condition I went to the Secretary of the Navy and asked him if he would not permit this young man to graduate. He said he would make a special order to that effect. I communicated with the young man, and he immediately wrote back that he appreciated my kindness greatly, but under no circumstances would he consider graduating unless he won it. And

during the time he was in the plaster cast he kept up his studies, took his examinations, and passed. [Applause.]

Mr. MACON. This bill seeks to give employment now?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. No. I will tell you a little further about it. He recovered until he was sent out in active service, and they thought he was going to entirely recover. But a short time ago he was examined by an eminent surgeon, and it was found that there was some injury to his spine that would always remain. In the meantime, he had invented an instrument of some kind which he turned over to the Navy Department and which is used in mathematical work. I do not know what it is. The department accepted it and said it was very valuable and is now using it. Now, the department says, even though the injury exists to his spine, it would in no way interfere with his work if he were appointed a professor in mathematics. They need an additional professor. This young man is a very fine mathematician, and would be a fine man for that place; and in addition to that, the department asks that he take the examination required. The young man said that he did not want the position unless he took the examination, and showed thereby that he was competent to fill it.

It is one of the most meritorious claims that I ever knew, and it is not often that I have a private claim. I do not think the Government can afford to lose the service of a young man of the mettle this one has shown himself to be.

Mr. MACON. I am very glad I made an inquiry of the gentleman in regard to this case, because he has furnished us with a little better reading in connection with this young man's heroic career than usually appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Of course, after hearing the gentleman, I am only too glad to allow the bill to pass without objection from me. [Applause.]

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I most sincerely thank the gentleman from Arkansas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1386) to correct the naval record of James C. Johnson.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of James C. Johnson and issue to said James C. Johnson, or his heirs, a discharge from said service as of May 5, 1863.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Line 7, at the end of the bill, add the following proviso: "Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance shall become due or payable by reason of the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD J. BALCH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 20903) to approve the final proof of Edward J. Balch.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent to Edward J. Balch for the northeast quarters of section 17, township 5 south of range 12 west, of the Indian meridian, on the homestead-commutation proof made by the said Balch at Lawton, Okla., on August 7, 1908.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

ADDISON L. BROWN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 19343) for the relief of Addison L. Brown.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Addison L. Brown, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, the sum of \$80, balance of bounty due him for services rendered during the war of the rebellion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

VELVIA TUCKER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 19344) to pay Velvia Tucker arrears of pension due her father, William N. Tucker.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Velvia Tucker, daughter of William N. Tucker, late of Captain Brown's Company B, Second New York Heavy Artillery, \$70, the arrears of pension due said soldier at date of death.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAW] if this is a usual bill?

Mr. LAW. I understand that a good many bills of this character have passed. It is simply a claim for accrued pension at the time of the death of the deceased.

Mr. KEIFER. I understand that in the present law they do pay these claims.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no; the accrued pensions are only used to pay the funeral expenses and expenses of last illness.

Mr. KEIFER. I think the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. GARRETT. The gentleman is correct, I am sure.

Mr. KEIFER. I think the gentleman is mistaken, as a general proposition.

Mr. PADGETT. Where there are minor children under 16 it is paid to them.

Mr. LAW. This child was just barely over the age of 16.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I understand the practice to be as the gentleman from Illinois states, except where, as stated by my colleague [Mr. PADGETT], there are children under 16. The accrued pension is only used under the law now to pay the funeral expenses and the expenses of the last illness.

Mr. MANN. Or payable to the minor children or the widow.

Mr. GARRETT. Or payable to the minor children or the widow.

Mr. MANN. Where there is a widow; in this case there is no widow, only a minor child of 16.

Mr. GARRETT. For that reason I could not recall anything like it, and I do not know that I shall object to this bill.

Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas. I can explain this case. This was a case where the child would have been entitled to this pay. The mother was dead, and the child would have been entitled to the pay if she had been under 16; and she was just a few days over 16.

Mr. GARRETT. Well, I will say to the gentleman from Arkansas that I am not sure but that the accrued pension ought to be paid in all instances, anyway. I have no particular objection to this bill; I simply wanted to ask this question, because I do not remember to have seen a bill like this passed before.

Mr. LAW. I will simply say that the equity in this case arises from the fact that the child was a natural epileptic.

Mr. GARRETT. I will say to the gentleman that I am rather of the opinion that the accrued pension ought to be paid in all instances, and I have no objection to the bill. But I wanted to understand it.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

MAJ. PIERRE C. STEVENS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4399) for the relief of Maj. Pierre C. Stevens.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Maj. Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, United States Army, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,000, being an amount stolen from government funds in his possession at San Juan, P. R., while a major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, and which amount he made good from his private funds on or about November 18, 1899.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know something about this bill, and hence ask that an explanation be made, and I reserve the right to object until I can hear something about it.

Mr. LAW. Well, Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Arkansas that the facts in this case are simply these: Major Stevens was appointed a paymaster in the army and assigned to duty in Porto Rico in 1899. He was appointed from civil life, and was entirely without experience as a paymaster or disbursing officer. There was not in that locality any regular depository where the funds could be placed. They had to be placed in a safe that was in the custody of the officer himself. He was compelled to discharge the duties, practically, of three paymasters, notwithstanding his inexperience. Now, the particular package in which this fund was contained was placed in this safe, which was guarded. When he came back from one of his disbursing trips that package of money, containing the amount appropriated by this bill, was missing. Just to cover the point, I read from a letter of the Judge-Advocate-General, or rather a memorandum:

This shortage was immediately made good by Major Stevens out of the proceeds of the sale of a parcel of real estate owned by him in the city of Washington. An investigation by a board of survey was immediately ordered, and it was found that Major Stevens's funds were kept in the

field safes provided for that purpose. The conclusion of the board was that the loss was due to theft and that Major Stevens had shown great carelessness in leaving the keys of his safes lying about in his office, so that employees and others could, upon the happening of a favorable opportunity, abstract cash from the safes. It now appears that the board was in error in regard to the keys. The safes in which the funds were kept had combination locks—not keys—and two members of the board now concede the error in their findings in respect to the matter of the keys. No reflection was cast by the board upon Major Stevens's integrity or uprightness of character, his habits being correct in every respect; it may be now said with propriety that Major Stevens has become an extremely efficient and trustworthy paymaster.

Mr. MACON. Did I understand the gentleman to say that this theft occurred through great carelessness on the part of this officer?

Mr. LAW. That was the finding of the board. I will come to the explanation of that in a moment.

Now, it appears that the board was in error in regard to the keys.

The last paragraph of the memorandum of the Judge-Advocate-General, to which I have referred, reads as follows:

Upon the showing of fact which is made in the papers in reference, it is recommended that the papers be returned to the chairman of the Committee on Claims in the United States Senate, with a request that legislative relief be afforded to Major Stevens in the amount of \$4,040.11, as fixed in the report of the board of survey.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I am inclined to ask that this matter go over until I can investigate it. It seems to me from what I have heard here that it is not a good case. After investigation I may not object. As I heard the explanation, it indicated that the carelessness of this officer had much to do with the loss of the money that is claimed to have been stolen.

Mr. MANN. Let the bill go over.

Mr. LAW. The point of carelessness is fully and carefully explained. The board was under the impression that this was a key safe, and that therefore he was guilty of carelessness in leaving the key of the safe lying around. It now develops that it was not a key safe, but a combination-lock safe.

Mr. MANN. For the present, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

JAMES EASSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9315) for the relief of James Easson.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to James Easson, of Racine, Racine County, Wis., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300, being the sum unlawfully collected from him by the board of enrollment to furnish a substitute when drafted for service in the army, he not being a citizen of the United States at the time.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a bill similar to this passed the House a year ago last February, but reached the Senate too late to pass that body before Congress adjourned.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman charge of the bill?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It is my bill.

Mr. COX of Indiana. I should like to hear some explanation of the bill. As I understand it, I have similar cases in my district.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. James Easson was born in Scotland. He came to this country, but had not been naturalized—was an alien—at the time he was drafted into the military service of the United States during the civil war. He paid \$300 commutation money and hired a substitute. The substitute went to war. Mr. Easson was not naturalized until 1889, twenty-four years after the war was over.

In 1867 Congress passed a law providing that anyone drafted, though not liable to the draft, and who paid \$300, could have that money refunded; but the law contained a proviso that it should apply only to claims filed before the passage of the act.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Had he filed his claim prior to that time?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. No; he knew nothing about the law, never heard of it, as he has many times told me, until years after its enactment. I understand that bills similar to this have passed Congress.

Mr. COX of Indiana. As I understand the gentleman—

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Easson would not ask to have this sum repaid him if he were not in poor financial circumstances in his old age. He needs the money, and therefore asks for it.

Mr. COX of Indiana. As I understand, you are seeking the passage of this bill on the ground that he was not liable to be drafted at the time that he was drafted?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. COX of Indiana. That he was not liable because he was an alien—was not naturalized?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. He was not naturalized until twenty-four years after the war.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Did his substitute go on and serve?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes; I believe he did. At any rate, he hired a substitute.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. MANN. My recollection of this case is that a man of foreign birth was living in this country, but was not patriotic enough to apply for citizenship in the United States. He wanted all the benefits of living in the United States except the performance of the duties of citizenship, which he declined to accept, and when he was drafted he paid another man \$300 to take his place as a substitute. Under the law at that time, being a foreigner, he was not subject to draft. Now, does the gentleman think he has any equities in his behalf at this time, to come in and get money from the Government which he paid to the Government, his legal rights having expired, and set up as a reason for it that he was not patriotic enough before the war or for more than twenty years after the war to become naturalized, but that he declined to accept the duties of citizenship?

Mr. KEIFER. Did he pay the money for a substitute?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. He paid \$300. Congress passed a law that anybody who paid the \$300 and was not liable to draft should have the money refunded. So far as Mr. Easson is concerned, he is now a citizen of the United States, loyal and patriotic, and he has two sons who are as patriotic and worthy citizens as we have in our country. Under the law the money ought to be repaid him.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SALMON M. ALLEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4460) permitting Salmon M. Allen to make a second homestead entry.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Salmon M. Allen, who made homestead entry No. 1833 at the Olympia, Wash., land office, on October 15, 1896, for lot No. 2 and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 24, and lot 3 of section 25, township 24 north, range 12 west, shall be permitted to make a second homestead entry, if otherwise properly qualified, as though such former entry had not been made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SUMERAL DENNIS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 6496) to correct the military record of Sumeral Dennis.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of Sumeral Dennis, a private of Capt. Jonathan Beatty's company, First (Mean's) Regiment South Carolina Militia, war of 1812, to show that said Dennis enlisted January 15, 1815, and was honorably discharged therefrom on February 21, 1815: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall accrue or become payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHANGING NAME OF STEAMER "NAOMI" TO "E. G. CROSBY."

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3092) to grant authority to the Crosby Transportation Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., to change the name of the steamer *Naomi* to *E. G. Crosby*.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed, upon application by the owners, the Crosby Transportation Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., to change the name of the steamer *Naomi*, official number 80861, to *E. G. Crosby*.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF TAY-CUM-E-GE-SHIG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4769) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount due William Johnson, and pay the same out of the fund known as "For the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians."

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the value of the timber heretofore

and during the years of 1896, 1897, and 1898 cut upon the allotment of William Johnson, an allottee of the White Earth Diminished Reservation, covering the south half of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 142, range 39, and, after deducting from the value of said timber the amount heretofore paid the said William Johnson, to pay over to the said William Johnson the balance of the value of said timber, said payment to be made from the funds carried on the books of the office of the Secretary of the Interior under the head "For the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," created by the act of January 14, 1889.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

The Clerk read the following committee amendments:

Amend the title so as to read: "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount due Tay-cum-e-ge-shig, otherwise known as William G. Johnson, and pay the same to his heirs out of the fund known as 'For the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota (reimbursable).'"

Page 1, line 7, after the word "of," insert "Tay-cum-e-ge-shig, otherwise known as;" and after the word "William" insert the initial "G."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "said," insert "Tay-cum-e-ge-shig, otherwise known as;" and after the word "William" insert the initial "G." In the same line, after the words "over to the," insert the words "heirs of the."

Page 2, line 3, at the beginning of the line, before the word "William" insert "Tay-cum-e-ge-shig, otherwise known as;" and in the same line, after the word "William," insert the initial "G."

On page 2, line 7, after the word "Minnesota," insert the word "(reimbursable)."

Strike out section 2.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended.

WARREN C. BEACH.

The Clerk next read the bill (S. 1028) to appoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the army and place him on the retired list.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, that bill is not on the calendar; it has been recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, when I was in the chair the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER] asked to have that bill recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it was so recommitted.

DEMON S. DECKER.

The next bill on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 23388) for the relief of Demon S. Decker.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Demon S. Decker shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as first lieutenant of Company G, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 3d day of April, 1864.

The Clerk read the following amendment recommended by the committee:

At the end of the bill insert "*Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GRANT OF LANDS IN COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST.

The next bill on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9304) granting certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, in Arizona, for observatory purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be, and hereby is, granted to Percival Lowell, his heirs and assigns, section No. 17, in township No. 21 north, of range 7 east, of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian, the said tract of land being within the Coconino National Forest, in the Territory of Arizona, for observatory purposes in connection with the Lowell Observatory: *Provided*, That in the event of the removal or abandonment of the said observatory or the use of said land by the grantee for other than observatory purposes the said land shall revert to the United States: *Provided further*, That the title to the merchantable timber thereon and the right to cut and remove the same in such manner as to preserve the herbage and undergrowth in their natural condition shall remain in the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 3, after the word "Lowell," insert "his heirs and assigns."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BOUTELL. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to delay the House at this late hour, but I want to ask permission to print in the RECORD a table of recent treaties and conventions with a few remarks explaining the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

[The matter referred to is as follows:]

Mr. BOUTELL. Mr. Speaker, the measure which is now the privileged order in the Committee of the Whole, providing for a commerce court and extending the scope of the original interstate-commerce act, is in thorough accord with the progressive spirit that has always animated the Republican party.

This is the age of progress. To be progressive, therefore, is to be in harmony with the times. This is equally true of individuals and political parties. In our country the progress that has been made during recent years in population, wealth, industrial development, commercial expansion, science, inventions, art, literature—in short, in all fields of thought and endeavor—is without a parallel in history. The figures that tell by way of statistics the story of this progress are simply bewildering.

The rapidly changing conditions in the industrial world call for new legislation, state and national, and the people demand that their representatives, intrusted with governmental functions, shall be men of true progressive spirit. Whom shall the people trust; whom shall they choose as their representatives? Some men are *known* to be progressive from their *works*; some are *thought* to be progressive from their *words*. The former deal with the realities, the latter with the symbol of progress, often the tinkling cymbal that goes with the sounding brass.

Men of progressive aspirations may be divided generally into two classes—those who have and those who lack constructive ability. Those who have constructive ability are usually too busy working to talk, while those who lack constructive ability are usually too busy talking to work or even to think. Those who have a genius for constructive legislation are content to rest their reputation for progressive views upon their work, while those who have been denied this gift, and legislate only in the periodicals, are often endowed by way of compensation with remarkable rhetorical and declamatory powers. As their exalted spirits shrink from the irksome labors that are the basis of true progress, they are impelled to proclaim with extreme fervor that they are progressives.

By a singular psychological process the frequency with which these periodical legislators hear their own proclamation creates in their minds the fiction that they are actual progressives. Then, this fiction carefully nurtured finally blossoms into the fixed belief that they are the only progressives. On the soaring pinions of declamatory ardor they are lifted out of the society of artless egotists and borne aloft into the more select company of inflated and inflated paranoiacs. In this mental state, dazed by the reverberations of their own eloquence, they can not see what others are doing; they feel that the world is out of joint and that they alone can set it right.

Emerson tells of a man who thought that he alone was responsible for the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. The awful load carried by that man was like thistle down compared with the burden sustained by the little band of rhetoricians who conceive that on them alone rests the salvation of society. Like the fabled crickets noisily chirping on the fence, they imagine from the great sound with which they are filling the air that they and not the laborers in the field are doing the day's work.

While suffering from these delusions many things assume in their minds an appearance exactly the opposite of the truth. Thus they think that the Republican party is unprogressive, and they speak of its membership as reactionaries and stand-patters. For this distressing mental aberration there is a complete and certain cure. Whoever thinks that the Republican party is not progressive ought to overhaul his thinking machinery and get the sand out of the bearings. Whoever says that the Republican party is not a progressive party without thinking so ought to brush the dust and cobwebs from the windows of his conscience and let in the sunlight of truth.

To that end let him read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the treaties, conventions, acts, resolutions, and proclamations placed on the statute books of the United States during the last thirteen years while the Republican party has been continuously in control of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. The Republican party, he will find, has written a body of enlightened, progressive, remedial laws, unsurpassed in the legislative history of this or any other country. This splendid work was accomplished under the leadership of McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft; Hobart, Fairbanks, and Sherman; Reed, Henderson, and Cannon; Hay, Root, and Knox; Aldrich, Cullom, Allison, Hale, and Spooner; Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Tawney, and Mann. By their fruits ye shall know them, and by their leaves ye shall know their critics, for—

Words are like leaves; and where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

The surest and quickest way to dispel the hallucination that the Republican party is not progressive is to learn what that

party has done and is doing. To bring this cure within easy reach of all I will append to my remarks a list of the important treaties, conventions, acts, resolutions, and proclamations that have become the law of the land since March 4, 1897, and for the benefit of those whose eloquence leaves them little time for work I have given a synopsis of the principal measures, so that he who reads may run. I hope thereby to induce him to run, unexpectedly and reluctantly perhaps, in the direction of the truth, for when he knows the truth he will be free from the illusions that now afflict his brain and cloud his judgment. This collection of laws may be dry reading on the Chautauqua platforms, but it is wholesome reading for those who respect the truth and love justice.

Whoever reads these laws, if he is an American, he will glory in the institutions that gave them birth; if he is a Republican, he will rejoice in the patriotic leaders of his party; if he is a Member of Congress, he may be pardoned a thrill of pride at the thought that he, too, helped to write in his country's laws the record of the enlightened progress of his age.

Against the attacks of the declaimers, rhetoricians, essayists, and all the other vain and superficial sciolists, this noble body of remedial legislation stands as unmoved and immovable as the Washington Monument in a summer breeze, the everlasting memorial of the progressive spirit of the Republican party.

APPENDIX.

IMPORTANT TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS SINCE MARCH 4, 1897.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1613, June 23, 1897.)

Convention for the exchange of money orders between the United States of America and Egypt.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1629, June 15, 1897.)

Universal postal convention concluded between Germany and the German protectorates, the Greater Republic of Central America, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, the Empire of China, the Republic of Colombia, the Independent State of Kongo, the Kingdom of Korea, the Republic of Costa Rica, Denmark and the Danish colonies, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Spain and the Spanish colonies, France and the French colonies, Great Britain and various British colonies, British India, the British colonies of Australasia, Canada, the British colonies of South Africa, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Republic of Hawaii, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Orange Free State, Paraguay, the Netherlands, the Netherlands colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese colonies, Roumania, Russia, Servia, the Kingdom of Siam, the South African Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, the Regency of Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, and the United States of Venezuela.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1739, Aug. 12, 1897.)

Convention between the United States of America and Chile concerning the exchange of money orders.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1742, Aug. 12, 1898.)

Protocol of agreement between the United States and Spain, embodying the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries. Signed at Washington August 12, 1898.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1747, Oct. 29, 1898.)

Convention for the establishment of a parcels post between the United States of America and the British colony of Trinidad.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH SPAIN.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1754, Dec. 10, 1898.)

Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. Signed at Paris December 10, 1898; ratification advised by the Senate February 6, 1899; ratified by the President February 6, 1899; ratified by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain March 19, 1899; ratifications exchanged at Washington April 11, 1899; proclaimed, Washington, April 11, 1899.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1818, Feb. 22, 1899.)

Treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Concluded February 22, 1899; * * * proclaimed April 24, 1899.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1830, Aug. 26, 1899.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the German Empire.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1840, Dec. 6, 1898.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1850, Sept. 2, 1899; Sept. 20, 1899.)

Convention for the exchange of money orders between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the postal administration of Mexico.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1858, Dec. 4, 1899.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1868, May 24, 1897.)

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, to revive the convention of August 7, 1892, to adjust amicably the claims of citizens of either country against the other. Signed May 24, 1897; * * * proclaimed March 12, 1900.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1871, Feb. 1, 1899; Jan. 11-23, 1900.)

Convention between the United States of America and Russia, including Finland, for the exchange of postal money orders.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1875, Nov. 7, 1899.)

Convention between the United States of America, Germany, and Great Britain, relating to the settlement of certain claims in Samoa by arbitration.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1878, Dec. 2, 1899.)

Convention between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain to adjust amicably the questions between the three Governments in respect to the Samoan group of islands. Signed December 2, 1899; * * * proclaimed February 16, 1900.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1881, Mar. 29, 1900.)

Protocol of agreement extending, as to the Philippine Islands, for six months from April 11, 1900, the period fixed in Article IX of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain * * * during which Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, may declare their intention to retain their Spanish nationality. Signed March 29, 1900; * * * proclaimed April 28, 1900.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1890, Mar. 27, 1900.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1900, May 1, 1899.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1915, June 8, 1899.)

Adhesion of the United States of America to the convention signed at Brussels June 8, 1899, by the plenipotentiaries of certain powers for the regulation of the importation of spirituous liquors into certain regions of Africa.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1921, Nov. 28, 1899.)

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru providing for the extradition of criminals. Signed November 28, 1899; * * * proclaimed January 29, 1901.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1928, May 14, 1900.)

Treaty between the United States and Switzerland for the extradition of criminals. Signed May 14, 1900; * * * proclaimed February 28, 1901.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1936, Nov. 21, 1900.)

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, extending for an indefinite period the treaty of March 1, 1889, between the two Governments, known as the Water Boundary Convention. Signed November 21, 1900; * * * proclaimed December 24, 1900.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1939, Mar. 2, 1899.)

Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property. Signed March 2, 1899; * * * proclaimed August 6, 1900.

PHILIPPINE CESSION TREATY.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1942, Nov. 7, 1900.)

Treaty between the United States and Spain for the cession to the United States of any and all islands of the Philippine archipelago lying outside of the lines described in Article III of the treaty of peace of December 10, 1898. Signed November 7, 1900; * * * proclaimed March 23, 1901.

CONVENTION FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1779, July 29, 1899.)

Convention between the United States and certain powers for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate February 5, 1900; ratified by the President of the United States April 7, 1900; ratification deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900; proclaimed November 1, 1901.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1803, July 29, 1899.)

Convention between the United States of America and certain powers with respect to the laws and customs of war on land. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1827, July 29, 1899.)

Convention between the United States of America and certain powers for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1839, July 29, 1899.)

Declaration to prohibit for the term of five years the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons and other new methods of a similar nature. Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1843, Feb. 12, 1900, Apr. 18, 1900.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and New Zealand.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1850, Apr. 17, 1900.)

Treaty between the United States and Chile providing for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Santiago, April 17, 1900, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1857, Apr. 21, 1900.)

Treaty between the United States and Bolivia for the extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at La Paz April 21, 1900, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1864, Dec. 13, 1900.)

Supplementary treaty of extradition between the United States and Great Britain. Signed at Washington December 13, 1900, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1866, Apr. 15, 1901.)

Convention between the United States and Guatemala, for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks and trade labels. Signed at Guatemala City, April 15, 1901, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1868, June 20, 1901; Oct. 12, 1901.)

Convention for the exchange of money orders between the United States of North America and the Republic of Bolivia.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1875, Sept. 30, 1901; Oct. 3, 1901.)

Amended convention between the post-office department of the Dominion of Canada and the Post-Office Department of the United States of America for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of postal money orders.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1890, Oct. 12, 1901; Oct. 25, 1901.)

Treaty between the United States and Servia for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at Belgrade, October 25, 1901, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1894, Oct. 26, 1901.)

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Belgium for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at Washington, October 26, 1901, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1903, Nov. 18, 1901.)

Treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal. Signed at Washington, November 18, 1901, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1906, Jan. 6, 1902.)

Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Denmark for the extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at Washington, January 6, 1902, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1916, May 22, 1902.)

Protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Republic of Mexico for the adjustment of certain contentions arising under what is known as the pious fund of the Californias. Signed at Washington, May 22, 1902.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1936, Dec. 14, 1900.)

An additional act, concluded at Brussels December 14, 1900, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and other countries for the protection of industrial property, modifying the Industrial Property Convention of March 20, 1883. Signed at Brussels December 14, 1900, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1944, Aug. 27, 1901.)

Convention between the United States and Guatemala relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property. Signed at Guatemala August 27, 1901, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1948, Nov. 30, 1901.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia.

CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, II, p. 1961, Jan. 24, 1903.)

Convention between the United States and Great Britain providing for the settlement of questions between the two countries with respect to the boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the British possessions in North America. Signed at Washington January 24, 1903, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2091, May 24, 1897; May 28, 1898; Apr. 30, 1903.)

Treaty and protocol between the United States and Brazil for the extradition of criminals; * * * proclaimed April 30, 1903.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2101, Mar. 22, 1902; Mar. 24, 1904.)

Naturalization treaty between the United States and the Republic of Haiti. Signed March 22, 1902. Proclaimed March 24, 1904.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2105, July 3, 1902; Apr. 20, 1903.)

Treaty between the United States and Spain of friendship and general relations. Signed July 3, 1902; * * * proclaimed April 20, 1903.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2122, Nov. 19, 1902; Dec. 2, 1902; July 11, 1903.)

Convention between the United States and Greece defining the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers in the two countries. Signed November 19, 1902, December 2, 1902; * * * proclaimed July 11, 1903.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2136, Dec. 11, 1902; Dec. 17, 1903.)

Commercial convention between the United States and Cuba. Signed December 11, 1902; * * * proclaimed December 17, 1903.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2147, Feb. 27, 1903; July 17, 1903.)

Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Guatemala for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed February 27, 1903; * * * proclaimed July 17, 1903.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2159, Apr. 25, 1903; June 9, 1903.)

Convention for the exchange of money orders between the Republic of Liberia and the United States of America.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2166, Apr. 28, 1903, June 13, 1903.)

Convention between the colony of the Transvaal and the United States of America concerning the exchange of money orders.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2172, June 5, 1903, Dec. 24, 1903.)

Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, acting in the name of the Sultan of Zanzibar, amending the treaty of amity and commerce concluded September 21, 1833, between the United States and the Sultan of Muscat, so as to permit the imposition of light and harbor dues on vessels of the United States entering the ports of Zanzibar and Pemba. Signed June 5, 1903; * * * proclaimed December 24, 1903.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2175, June 3, 1903; June 26, 1903.)

Convention for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2186, June 16, 1903.)

Postal convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2196, Aug. 8, 1903; Sept. 12, 1903.)

Convention for the exchange of money orders between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.

EXTENSION OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS IN THE ORIENT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2208, Oct. 8, 1903; Jan. 13, 1904.)

Treaty between the United States and China for the extension of the commercial relations between them. Signed October 8, 1903; * * * proclaimed January 13, 1904.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2234, Nov. 18, 1903; Feb. 26, 1904.)

Convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama for the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Signed November 18, 1903; * * * proclaimed February 26, 1904.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2242, Nov. 21, 1903.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the colony of Hongkong.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2248, May 22, 1903.)

Treaty between the United States and Cuba, embodying the provisions defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, making appropriations for the army. Signed May 22, 1903; * * * proclaimed July 2, 1904.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2254, Dec. 27, 1903.)

Treaty between the United States and the King of Ethiopia, to regulate the commercial relations between the two countries. Signed December 27, 1903; * * * proclaimed September 30, 1904.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2257, Jan. 18, 1904.)

Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, extending the extradition convention of June 2, 1887, between the two countries to their respective island possessions and colonies. Signed January 18, 1904; * * * proclaimed May 31, 1904.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2263, Mar. 15, 1904.)

Treaty between the United States and France for the determination of their relations in Tunis. Signed March 15, 1904; * * * proclaimed May 9, 1904.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2265, Apr. 6, 1904.)

Treaty between the United States and Cuba for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed April 6, 1904; * * * proclaimed February 8, 1905.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2276, June 30, 1904.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2283, Aug. 27, 1904; Sept. 14, 1904.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Norway.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2291, Nov. 19, 1904.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Belgium.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, II, p. 2301, Feb. 3, 1905; Feb. 17, 1905.)

Agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the direct exchange of parcels by parcel post.

ARBITRATION OF PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2845, Jan. 30, 1902.)

Treaty between the United States and certain powers for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. Signed January 30, 1902. Proclaimed March 24, 1905.

(Parties to it are United States, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2851, May 25, 1904.)

Treaty between the United States and Panama for the mutual extradition of criminals. Signed May 25, 1904; * * * proclaimed May 12, 1905.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2858, Aug. 9, 1904.)

Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Haiti for the mutual extradition of criminals. Signed August 9, 1904; * * * proclaimed June 28, 1905.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2868, Dec. 23, 1904; Dec. 27, 1904.)

Declaration between the United States and Luxemburg for the effective protection of trade-marks. Signed Luxemburg, December 23, 1904; The Hague, December 27, 1904; * * * proclaimed March 15, 1905.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2872, May 10, 1905; June 19, 1905.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2879, June 19, 1905.)

Postal convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2890, Nov. 10, 1905.)

Copyright convention between the United States and Japan. Signed November 10, 1905; * * * proclaimed May 17, 1906.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2892, Nov. 14, 1905; Dec. 14, 1905.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Sweden.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2901, Mar. 18-31, 1906.)

Convention between the United States and Roumania for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks. Signed March 18/31, 1906; * * * proclaimed June 25, 1906.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2905, Apr. 7, 1906.)

General act of the international conference at Algeciras and an additional protocol. Signed April 7, 1906; * * * proclaimed January 22, 1907.

CONVENTION FOR THE SURVEYING AND MARKING OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2948, Apr. 21, 1906.)

Convention between the United States and Great Britain providing for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude where said meridian forms the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions in North America. Signed April 21, 1906; * * * proclaimed August 21, 1906.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2953, May 21, 1906.)

Convention between the United States and Mexico providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes. Signed May 21, 1906; * * * proclaimed January 16, 1907.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2957, May 28, 1906.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2965, June 30, 1906; Aug. 15, 1906.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Denmark.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2974, Dec. 28, 1906.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, III, p. 2983, Dec. 13, 1906; Jan. 15, 1907.)

Parcels-post agreement between the United States of America and the British colony of Bermuda.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 5, May 26, 1906.)

Universal postal convention concluded between Germany and German protectorates, United States of America and the island possessions of the United States of America, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Chinese Empire, Republic of Colombia, Kongo Free State, Empire of Korea, Republic of Costa Rica, Crete, Republic of Cuba, Denmark and Danish colonies, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Spain and Spanish colonies, Ethiopian Empire, France, Algeria, French colonies and protectorates of Indo-China, the whole of the other French colonies, Great Britain and various British colonies, British India, the Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, British colonies of South Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Hungary, Italy and the Italian colonies, Japan, Republic of Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Republic of Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, the Dutch colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and Portuguese colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Serbia, Kingdom of Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, and United States of Venezuela.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 136, Dec. 3, 1903.)

International Sanitary Convention. Signed December 3, 1903; * * * proclaimed May 18, 1907.

(Signatories are: United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, and Egypt.)

(To prevent the spreading of plague or cholera.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 220, Dec. 21, 1904.)

Convention between the United States and certain other powers for the exemption of hospital ships, in time of war, from the payment of all dues and taxes imposed for the benefit of the State. Signed December 21, 1904; * * * proclaimed May 21, 1907.

(Signatories are: United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Korea, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, and Switzerland.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 229, Mar. 20, 1905.)

Convention between the United States and Mexico for the elimination of the bancos in the Rio Grande from the effects of Article II of the treaty of November 12, 1884. Signed March 20, 1905; * * * proclaimed June 5, 1907.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 235, Mar. 1, 1905.)

Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for the extradition of criminals. Signed, March 1, 1905; * * * proclaimed, June 15, 1907.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 244, No. 10, 1906.)

Convention between the United States and Guatemala for the reciprocal protection of patents. Signed, November 10, 1906; * * * proclaimed, July 9, 1907.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 246, Feb. 8, 1907.)

Convention between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic providing for the assistance of the United States in the collection and application of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic. Concluded, February 8, 1907; * * * proclaimed, July 25, 1907.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 251, July 6, 1906.)

Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded of the armies in the field. Signed July 6, 1906; * * * proclaimed August 3, 1907.

(Signatories are: United States, Germany, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Kongo Free State, Denmark, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay.)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 284, June 7, 1905.)

Convention between the United States and other powers for the creation of an international institute of agriculture. Signed June 7, 1905; * * * proclaimed January 29, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 291, Feb. 10, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and France for settlement of disputes by arbitration. Signed February 10, 1908; * * * proclaimed March 14, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 294, May 10, 1907; March 19, 1908.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Netherlands.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 300, Jan. 27, 1902.)

Convention between the United States and other powers on literary and artistic copyrights. Signed January 27, 1902; * * * proclaimed April 9, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 313, June 15, 1904.)

Treaty of extradition between the United States and Spain. Signed June 15, 1904; * * * proclaimed May 21, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 323, Apr. 20, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between the United States and Spain. Signed April 20, 1908; * * * proclaimed June 3, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 60th, 1907-8, II, p. 326, Apr. 4, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain. Signed April 4, 1908; * * * proclaimed June 5, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 328, Feb. 10, 1908; Apr. 26, 1908.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Uruguay.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 337, Jan. 10, 1906.)

Treaty between the United States and the Republic of San Marino for the mutual extradition of criminals. Signed January 10, 1906; * * * proclaimed June 12, 1908.

REPRESSION OF WHITE-SLAVE TRADE.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 345, May 18, 1904.)

Agreement between the United States and other powers for the repression of the trade in white women. Signed May 18, 1904; * * * proclaimed June 15, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 351, June 16, 1908.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Italy.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 360, Apr. 4, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Norway for the pacific settlement of disputes. Signed April 4, 1908; * * * proclaimed June 29, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 363, Mar. 24, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Mexico for the purpose of pacific settlement of disputes. Signed March 24, 1908; * * * proclaimed June 29, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 366, Apr. 11, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Great Britain relating to fisheries in United States and Canadian waters. Signed April 11, 1908; * * * proclaimed July 1, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 369, Apr. 11, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Great Britain relating to the Canadian international boundary. Signed April 11, 1908; * * * proclaimed July 1, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 381, June 15, 1908.)

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and France.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 394, Mar. 11, 1905.)

Treaty between the United States and Uruguay for the extradition of criminals. Signed March 11, 1905; * * * proclaimed July 10, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 401, May 18, 1908.)

Treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning reciprocal rights for United States and Canada in the conveyance of prisoners and wrecking and salvage. Signed May 18, 1908; * * * proclaimed July 10, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 404, Mar. 14, 1908.)

Naturalization convention between the United States and Salvador. Signed March 14, 1908; * * * proclaimed July 23, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 407, May 19, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Japan for protection of patents, etc., in Korea. Signed May 19, 1908; * * * proclaimed August 11, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 410, May 19, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Japan for the protection of patents, etc., in China. Signed May 19, 1908; * * * proclaimed August 11, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 413, May 2, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Sweden for settlement of disputes by arbitration. Signed May 2, 1908; * * * proclaimed September 1, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 416, May 5, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Japan for settlement of disputes by arbitration. Signed May 5, 1908; * * * proclaimed September 1, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 418, Nov. 12, 1908; Oct. 9, 1908.)

Parcels-post convention between the postal administrations of the United States of America and Austria.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 427, Dec. 9, 1907.)

Arrangement between the United States and other powers for the establishment of the international office of public health. Signed December 9, 1907; * * * proclaimed November 17, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 437, May 7, 1908.)

Convention between the United States and Portugal for the mutual extradition of criminals. Signed May 7, 1908; * * * proclaimed December 14, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 448, May 7, 1908.)

Naturalization convention between the United States and Portugal. Signed May 7, 1908; * * * proclaimed December 14, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 451, Apr. 6, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between the United States and Portugal. Signed April 6, 1908; * * * proclaimed December 14, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 454, Feb. 29, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between the United States and Swiss Confederation. Signed February 29, 1908; * * * proclaimed December 23, 1908.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 457, Mar. 28, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between the United States and Italy. Signed March 28, 1908; * * * proclaimed January 25, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, II, p. 460, Oct. 14, 1905.)

Sanitary convention between the United States and other powers. Signed October 14, 1905; * * * proclaimed March 1, 1909.

AGREEMENT AS TO NORTH ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 5, Jan. 27, 1909.)

Special agreement between United States and Great Britain relating to North Atlantic coast fisheries. Signed January 27, 1909; * * * confirmed by exchange of notes, March 4, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 12, May 2, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between the United States and the Netherlands. Signed May 2, 1908; * * * proclaimed March 25, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 15, May 18, 1909.)

Arbitration convention between the United States and Denmark. Signed May 18, 1908; * * * proclaimed March 29, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 18, Oct. 8, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between United States and China. Signed October 8, 1908; * * * proclaimed April 6, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 20, Jan. 15, 1909.)

Arbitration convention between United States and Austria-Hungary. Signed January 15, 1909; * * * proclaimed May 18, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 24, June 23, 1908.)

Naturalization convention between United States and Honduras. Signed June 23, 1908; * * * proclaimed June 8, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 27, June 12-25, 1904.)

Agreement between United States and Russia regulating the position of corporations and other commercial associations. Signed June 12-25, 1904; * * * proclaimed June 15, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 29, Aug. 10, 1908.)

Naturalization convention between the United States and Uruguay. Signed August 10, 1908; * * * proclaimed June 19, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 33, Dec. 5, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between United States and Peru. Signed December 5, 1908; * * * proclaimed June 30, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 36, Dec. 21, 1908.)

Arbitration convention between United States and Salvador. Signed December 21, 1908; * * * proclaimed July 7, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 36, Jan. 13, 1909.)

Arbitration convention between United States and Costa Rica. Signed January 13, 1909; * * * proclaimed July 21, 1909.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 42, Feb. 23, 1909.)

Patent agreement between United States and Germany. Signed February 23, 1909; * * * proclaimed August 1, 1909.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1769, Apr. 22, 1898.)

[No. 6.] A proclamation declaring a blockade of the north coast of Cuba.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1770, Apr. 23, 1898.)

[No. 7.] A proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve in war with Spain.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1770, Apr. 26, 1898.)

[No. 8.] A proclamation as to the conduct of the war with Spain, and enunciating certain principles as to neutrality, contraband, blockade, etc.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1772, May 25, 1898.)

[No. 10.] A proclamation calling for 75,000 additional volunteers.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1776, June 27, 1898.)

[No. 13.] A proclamation extending the Cuban blockade.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 1780, Aug. 12, 1898.)

[No. 17.] A proclamation declaring a suspension of hostilities with Spain.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY CONGRESS SINCE MARCH 4, 1897.

(Supp. R. Stat., vol. 2, p. 633, June 7, 1897, 55th, 1st.)

CHAP. 4. An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States.

(Supp. R. Stat., vol. 2, p. 642, July 19, 1897, 55th, 1st.)

[See R. Stat., § 64, and act of Oct. 19, 1888, 1 Supp. R. Stat., 633.]

CHAP. 9. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Statement of appropriations: For preparation of the statements showing appropriations made, new offices created, offices the salaries of which have been omitted, increased, or reduced, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, as required by the act approved October 19, 1888, § 1,200, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives to do said work for the Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and said statements shall be consolidated with the statements of the appropriation bills passed at the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and included in the same volume.

And said statements shall hereafter indicate the amount of contracts authorized by appropriation acts in addition to appropriations made therein, and shall also contain specific reference to all indefinite appropriations made each session.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF LAW.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 642, July 24, 1897, 55th, 1st.)

CHAP. 11. An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 714, July 24, 1897, 55th, 1st; see also Rev. Stat., secs. 2502, 4219, 4228.)

CHAP. 13. An act to authorize the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 717, Dec. 29, 1897, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 3. An act prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the north Pacific Ocean.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 725, Jan. 27, 1898, 55th, 2d; see also sec. 2234, Rev. Stat.)

CHAP. 10. An act to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2234. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register of the land office and a receiver of public moneys for each land district established by law, who shall have charge of and attend to the sale of public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided by law and official regulations, and receivers shall be accountable under their official bonds for the proceeds of such sales, and for all fees, commissions, or other moneys received by them under any provision of law or official regulation."

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 726, Feb. 17, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 25. An act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 729, Feb. 17, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 26. An act to amend the laws relating to navigation. (Prohibiting transportation of merchandise from one United States port to another in foreign vessels, or passengers, and providing a penalty for violation.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 733, Mar. 4, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 35. An act to amend an act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories, to limit territorial indebtedness, etc.

(Permitting issuance of bonds by municipal corporations for sanitary, etc., purposes.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 734, Mar. 11, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 57. An act to repeal in part and to limit section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(Dispenses with proof of loyalty on part of claimants against United States.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 737, Mar. 15, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 68. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

(Part of section 7 provides that heads of executive departments shall require monthly reports to be made to them of the condition of the work in their departments; when work is in arrears they may extend hours; heads to make quarterly reports to the President as to the condition of work in their departments.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 740, Mar. 23, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 86. An act to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers.

(Amendment consists in making mates on river steamers liable to examination and subject to be licensed the same as those on ocean and coastwise steamers.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 742, Apr. 22, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 187. An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 744, Apr. 26, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 191. An act for the better organization of the line of the Army of the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 750, May 5, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 241. An act to prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 755, May 14, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 299. An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes.

EMPLOYERS' ARBITRATION ACT.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 769, June 1, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 370. An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees.

(Providing for mediation and arbitration of disputes between carriers and their employees, and preventing discrimination against members of labor organizations.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 774, June 6, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 389. An act to remove the disability imposed by section 3 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(Section 3, referred to, provides that no person shall be a Senator, Representative, or hold any office, etc., who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, etc., to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 777, June 10, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 423. An act for revising and perfecting the classification of letters patent and printed publications in the Patent Office.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 778, June 13, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 446. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

(Par. 2 provides penalty for fraudulent increase in weight of mails to increase railroad compensation.)

WAR-REVENUE ACT.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 779, June 13, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 448. An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 805, June 16, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 458. An act for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 805, June 17, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 463. An act to organize a hospital corps of the Navy of the United States; to define its duties and regulate its pay.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 807, June 18, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 469. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the administration of justice in the army," approved October 1, 1890, and for other purposes.

(Regulations as to military courts, powers, limitations, etc.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 808, June 21, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 489. An act to make certain grants of land to the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

(Grants public land for schools, public buildings and a university, agricultural college, etc.; provides that 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands within Territory shall be devoted to a permanent fund for the common schools.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 814, June 28, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 517. An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

(Deals at length with lands and rights therein.)

BANKRUPTCY ACT.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 843, July 1, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 541. An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 868, July 1, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 542. An act to ratify the agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Nation of Indians.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 885, July 7, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 576. An act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 892, July 8, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 647. An act to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 893, Apr. 11, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

No. 24. Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 895, July 7, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

No. 55. Joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 897, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 28. An act to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce.

(Contains many provisions for the betterment of the condition of seamen and for their protection.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 908, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 29. An act concerning sail vessels of over 700 tons, and for other purposes.

(This places masters and chief mates of sail vessels of over 700 tons, and all other vessels or barges of over 100 tons burden, carrying passengers for hire, on the same basis with regard to inspection, etc., as steam vessels, and provides for their licensing, etc., on same basis.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 910, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 30. An act regulating the inspection of flour in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 913, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 36. An act to amend sections 1697, 1698, and 1734 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to consul and vice-consul generals, consuls and vice-consuls, and commercial agents.

(Deals with bonds of consular officers and suits thereon, and provides penalty for failure of consular officers to make proper returns of government business.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 916, Jan. 12, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 47. An act relating to negotiable instruments within the District of Columbia.

(This makes the District of Columbia law the same as the laws of New York, Colorado, New Jersey, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, and Wyoming.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 937, Feb. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 79. An act for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 940, Feb. 8, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 121. An act to prevent the abatement of certain actions.

(Suits against government officers not to abate because of death, retirement, removal, etc., but to be maintained against successors.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 949, Feb. 28, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 227. An act to amend section 4896 of the Revised Statutes.

(Extends patent rights to representatives of insane persons, and to heirs at law or devisees of deceased persons.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 950, Mar. 1, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 322. An act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 951, Mar. 1, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 323. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 960, Mar. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 352. An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

(Provides for the organization of the army.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 965, Mar. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 362. An act regulating the postage on letters written by the blind.

"Be it enacted, etc., That all letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind when unsealed shall be transmitted through the mails as third-class matter. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed."

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 966, Mar. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 374. An act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes.

(Provides for full compensation for the benefit of Indians whose lands are taken, and imposes certain duties on the railroads.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 969, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 413. An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 975, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 415. An act for the punishment of seduction in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 976, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 417. An act for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 992, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 424. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes. [Par. 8.] And the system of public land surveys is hereby extended to the District of Alaska.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 994, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 425. An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

(Also provides against unauthorized bridge building, obstruction of navigable streams, depositing of refuse therein or on banks, etc.)

ALASKAN CRIMINAL CODE.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1003, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 429. An act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said District.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1101, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 441. An act to amend section 941 of the Revised Statutes.

(Object is to prevent blackmailing of vessels by seizing them just as they are leaving port on their way, at some lonely place, or unusual time, and permits the filing of a permanent bond to answer any action that may be brought.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1116, Feb. 10, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 15. An act relating to Cuban vessels.

(Granting them rights of most-favored nations, and providing for refund of tonnage taxes and light dues paid since April 11, 1899.)

THE GOLD STANDARD, REFUNDING, AND BANKING ACT.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1119, Mar. 14, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 41. An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1128, Apr. 12, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 191. An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1141, Apr. 30, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 339. An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1163, May 5, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 349. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain," approved February 24, 1897.

(Provides penalty for setting fire to timber, underbrush, or grass on public domain, or leaving a fire there, etc.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1170, May 17, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 479. An act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1173, May 25, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 553. An act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes.

RED CROSS INCORPORATION.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1191, June 6, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 784. An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1194, June 6, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 786. An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes.

(Complete civil code.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1443, June 6, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 796. An act to extend the coal-land laws to the District of Alaska.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1463, Jan. 26, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 180. An act to allow the commutation of homestead entries in certain cases.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1465, Jan. 31, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 186. An act extending the mining laws to saline lands.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1466, Feb. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 192. An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1496, Mar. 1, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 674. An act providing that entrymen under the homestead laws who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws, and for other purposes.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1498, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 800. An act to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898.

(Provides for the creation of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1513, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 806. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1503, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 803. An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

(Page 1504 deals with the authorization to the President "to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people," and with the relations of the United States to Cuba.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1526, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 809. An act to prevent the failure of military justice, and for other purposes.

(Provides penalty for civilians refusing to testify before courts-martial.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1553, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 853. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

[Par. 11.] That the commission authorized by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897, to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, is hereby directed to revise and codify in accordance with the terms and provisions of said acts and the acts supplementary thereto all

laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature in force at the time when the same shall be reported. * * *

CODE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1556, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 854. An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1810, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 866. An act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1812, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 872. An act to establish the National Bureau of Standards.

(Functions of bureau to consist in custody of the standards, comparison, construction of when necessary, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1, Dec. 14, 1901, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1. An act to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902.

(A nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.)

(See act of June 18, 1898, for creation of commission.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 33, Feb. 14, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 18. An act to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific.

(Forbids giving, selling, or otherwise supplying the forbidden articles on any Pacific island not in possession or under protection of any civilized power, located within the twentieth parallel north latitude and the fortieth parallel south latitude and the one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude west and the one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich.)

PERMANENT CENSUS OFFICE.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 51, Mar. 6, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 139. An act to provide a permanent Census Office.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 54, Mar. 8, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 140. An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

REPEAL OF WAR-REVENUE TAXES.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 96, Apr. 12, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 500. An act to repeal war-revenue taxation, and for other purposes.

(Reduced tax on beer among other things.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 100, Apr. 12, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 501. An act to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 102, Apr. 12, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 503. An act to provide for the extension of the charters of national banks.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 172, Apr. 29, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 637. An act to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory.

(Extending to the trade between United States and Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, Philippines, Guam, and other noncontiguous territory provisions of Revised Statutes requiring statements of quantity and value of goods carried by vessels clearing from United States to foreign ports.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 176, Apr. 29, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 641. An act to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 198, May 13, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 787. An act for the relief of citizens of the French West Indies.

(Appropriation of \$200,000 for rescuing and succoring the people in peril there.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 202, May 22, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 820. An act reserving from the public lands in the State of Oregon, as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all other natural objects therein, a tract of land herein described, etc.

(Creating the Crater Lake National Park, 249 square miles in area.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 203, May 22, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 821. An act to allow the commutation of and second homestead entries in certain cases.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 327, June 7, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1037. An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 388, June 17, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1093. An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 396, June 21, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1138. An act to fix the fees of jurors in the United States courts.

(Making the per diem pay in any court of the United States \$3 instead of \$2.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 406, June 27, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1160. An act to provide for refunding taxes paid upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character, for the encouragement of art, etc., under the act of June 13, 1898, and for other purposes.

PANAMA CANAL ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 481, June 28, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1302. An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 485, June 28, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1306. An act appropriating the sum of \$3,000 a year for the support and maintenance of the permanent international commission of the congresses of navigation, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 631, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1356. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories.

(Providing for adequate ventilation in coal mines, and for employment of shot firers.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 632, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1357. An act to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 691, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1369. An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 712, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1370. An act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 727, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1376. An act for the suppression of train robbery in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 728, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1378. An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 747, June 30, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

[No. 40.] Joint resolution authorizing the Director of the Census to compile statistics relating to irrigation.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 765, Jan. 9, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 63. An act to set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park, to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 775, Jan. 21, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 196. An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 783, Jan. 30, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 334. An act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 790, Jan. 31, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 344. An act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 791, Feb. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 349. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 797, Feb. 5, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 487. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898.

ACT TO EXPEDITE ANTITRUST CASES.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 823, Feb. 11, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 544. An act to expedite the hearing and determination of suits in equity pending or hereafter brought under the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, or any other acts having a like purpose that may be hereafter enacted.

(Gives precedence to antitrust cases in circuit courts and provides appeal direct to Supreme Court.)

ACT ESTABLISHING DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 825, Feb. 14, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 552. An act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 830, Feb. 14, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 553. An act to increase the efficiency of the army.

(Establishing a General Staff Corps and prescribing its duties and composition.)

HEPBURN ANTIREBATE ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 847, Feb. 19, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 708. An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States.

(Prohibits rebates, discrimination, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 909, Feb. 28, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 856. An act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 943, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 976. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1893, and amended April 1, 1896.

(Extending provisions of act to Territories and District of Columbia, and containing provisions as to brakes, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 944, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 977. An act to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 944, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 978. An act amending the civil code of Alaska, providing for the organization of private corporations, and for other purposes.

PHILIPPINE COINAGE ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 952, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 980. An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1023, Mar. 3, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 998. An act regulating the importation of breeding animals.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1213, Mar. 3, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1012. An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1225, Mar. 3, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1019. An act to effectuate the provisions of the additional act of the international convention for the protection of industrial property.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1231, Feb. 11, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

[No. 7.] Joint resolution requesting state authorities to co-operate with Census Office in securing a uniform system of birth and death registration.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1231, Feb. 24, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

[No. 9.] Joint resolution to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws, decisions, and opinions relating to pardons and other acts of executive clemency under the United States and the several States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 163, Apr. 8, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 945. An act to increase the pensions of those who have lost both eyes or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 299, Apr. 23, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1493. An act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 313, Apr. 27, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1612. An act to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind.

(Providing for free transmission of such matter under certain circumstances through the mails.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 429, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1758. An act to provide for the temporary government of the Canal Zone at Panama, the protection of the canal works, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 526, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1774. An act for the protection of the Bull Run Forest Reserve and the sources of the water supply of the city of Portland, State of Oregon.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 527, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1776. An act providing for second and additional homestead entries, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 529, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1778. An act to amend and codify the laws relating to municipal corporations in the District of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 536, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1780. An act to grant to the State of Minnesota certain lands for forestry purposes.

(Granting 20,000 acres to the State.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 561, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1813. An act creating a commission to consider and recommend legislation for the development of the American merchant marine, and for other purposes.

EXEMPTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA NOT CONTRABAND OF WAR.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 592, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

[No. 36.] Joint resolution relating to the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

Resolved, etc., That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable, in the interest of uniformity of action by the maritime states of the world in time of war, that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents.

Approved April 28, 1904.

RED CROSS INCORPORATION ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 599, Jan. 5, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 23. An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 614, Jan. 24, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 137. An act for the protection of wild animals and birds in the Wichita Forest Reserve.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 616, Jan. 27, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 277. An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes.

PHILIPPINE COINAGE ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 689, Feb. 6, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 453. An act to amend an act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 700, Feb. 6, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 456. An act for the protection of the public forest reserves and national parks of the United States.

(Granting authority to employees of forest and park service to make arrests for violations of laws relating to forest and park reserves.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 705, Feb. 8, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 550. An act to amend the act of February 8, 1897, entitled "An act to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one State or Territory into another State or Territory," so as to prevent the importation and exportation of the same.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 724, Feb. 20, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 592. An act to authorize the registration of trademarks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 732, Feb. 21, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 720. An act to prevent the use of devices calculated to convey the impression that the United States Government certifies to the quality of gold or silver used in the arts.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 818, Feb. 28, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1163. An act to amend section 5146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the qualifications of directors of national banking associations.

(Providing that they be citizens of the United States, for the residence of three-fourths of them, and that they must each own in their own right a minimum number of shares of capital stock.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 928, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1408. An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 986, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1416. An act to promote the efficiency of the reserve militia and to encourage rifle practice among the members thereof.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1000, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1432. An act to amend section 4952 of the Revised Statutes.

(Copyright law.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1009, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1443. An act to provide for the investigation of leprosy, with special reference to the care and treatment of lepers in Hawaii.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1023, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1454. An act to amend sections 4417, 4453, 4488, and 4490 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and section 5344 of the Revised Statutes, relating to misconduct by officers or owners of vessels.

(Providing for annual and extra inspections of vessels, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1027, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1456. An act to amend sections 4418, 4480, and 4483 of the Revised Statutes, and to repeal sections 4435, 4436, and 4459 of the Revised Statutes, all relating to the Steamboat-Inspection Service.

(Provides for inspection of boilers and appurtenances, hydrostatic tests, and for safety appliances, etc., on boats.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1028, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1457. An act to amend sections 4415, 4416, 4423, 4426, 4449, 4452, 4470, 4472, 4498, and 4233 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to steamboat inspection.

(Qualifications of inspectors, certificates of inspection, fire precautions, etc.)

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1046, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1478. An act to provide for celebrating the birth of the American Nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine, and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia; to provide for a suitable and permanent commemoration of said event, and to authorize an appropriation in aid thereof, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1264, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1496. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock therefrom, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1269, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1501. An act to prohibit importation or interstate transportation of insect pests, and the use of the United States mails for that purpose.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 5, Dec. 21, 1905, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, and making appropriation for isthmian canal construction, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 24, Feb. 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 509. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1905.

MARKING GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 56, Mar. 9, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 631. An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 63, Mar. 16, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 951. An act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 68, Mar. 17, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 955. An act to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes relating to inspection of steam vessels.

JUVENILE COURT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 73, Mar. 19, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 960. An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 84, Mar. 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1130. An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 86, Mar. 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1131. An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.

CONSULAR REORGANIZATION ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 99, Apr. 5, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1366. An act to provide for the reorganization of the Consular Service of the United States.

(Provides for reclassification of consular officers, fixes salaries, forbids certain classes engaging in business or accepting fees; provides for consular inspectors, known as consuls-general at large.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 104, Apr. 9, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1370. An act granting authority to the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to dismiss midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy, and regulating the procedure and punishment in trials for hazing at the said academy.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 116, Apr. 14, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1627. An act to amend the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, and the several acts amendatory thereto.

(Provides that in equity hearings in district or circuit courts where injunctions are granted or continued or receiver appointed by interlocutory order or decree an appeal from such order or decree may be taken to the circuit court of appeals.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 132, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1861. An act providing for the purchase of metal and the coinage of minor coins, and the distribution and redemption of said coins.

AGE OF 62 PERMANENT DISABILITY UNDER PENSION LAWS.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 133, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1862. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

(Provides that "the age of 62 years and over shall be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws.")

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 136, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1865. An act to simplify the issue of enrollments and licenses of vessels of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 137, Apr. 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1876. An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 154, Apr. 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2071. An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 157, May 1, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2073. An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 168, May 4, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2081. An act to amend the laws of the United States relating to the registration of trade-marks.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 169, May 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2083. An act providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 175, May 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2084. An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 182, May 8, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2348. An act to amend section 6 of an act approved February 8, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes."

(Confers citizenship rights to allottees on issue of fee-simple title and on Indians who take up habits, etc., of civilized life separate and apart from any tribe.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 190, May 12, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2454. An act to provide for the removal of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation.

(Appropriates \$250,000 for construction of a steam vessel for destroying or towing into port wrecks and derelicts.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 197, May 17, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2469. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to allot homesteads to the natives of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 200, May 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2556. An act to regulate enlistments and punishments in the United States Revenue-Cutter Service.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 202, May 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2558. An act to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 208, June 4, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2571. An act to punish the cutting, chipping, or boxing of trees on the public lands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 215, June 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3046. An act to amend existing laws relating to the fortification of pure sweet wines.

DENATURED ALCOHOL ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 217, June 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3047. An act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 218, June 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3048. An act to amend section 7 of an act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent census office," approved March 6, 1902.

(Provides for decennial collections of statistics relating to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; and also many other matters sociological and economic.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 225, June 8, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3060. An act for the preservation of American antiquities.

FIRST EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 232, June 11, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3073. An act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories, and common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employees.

(Provides that carriers shall be liable for injuries to its employees resulting from negligence; contributory negligence not a bar to recovery.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 234, June 11, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3075. An act to empower the Secretary of War under certain restrictions to authorize the construction, extension, and maintenance of wharves, piers, and other structures on lands underlying harbor areas and navigable streams and bodies of waters in or surrounding Porto Rico and the islands adjacent thereto.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 259, June 12, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3288. An act to extend the irrigation act to the State of Texas.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 260, June 13, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3289. An act forbidding the importation, exportation, or carriage in interstate commerce of falsely or spuriously stamped articles of merchandise made of gold or silver or their alloys, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 263, June 14, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3299. An act to prohibit aliens from fishing in the waters of Alaska.

ADMISSION OF OKLAHOMA.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 267, June 16, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3335. An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 299, June 19, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3433. An act to further protect the public health and make more effective the national quarantine.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 321, June 20, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3447. An act to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 321, June 20, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3515. An act to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice.

(Appropriating two million annually for arms, ordnance, stores, etc., for the militia.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 451, June 22, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3516. An act to amend section 5200, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to national banks.

(Limit to liabilities increased.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 452, June 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3520. An act to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 453, June 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3521. An act to amend an act approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands."

(Change in weight and fineness of silver coins; silver certificates provided for, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 454, June 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3523. An act to provide for the traveling expenses of the President of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 455, June 25, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3526. An act to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army.

PROTECTION OF ALASKAN FISHERIES.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 478, June 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3547. An act for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 482, June 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3550. An act to declare and enforce the forfeiture provided by section 4 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

(Enforces the forfeiture where railroad has not been constructed and period of five years has elapsed since locating of said road.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 517, June 27, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3555. An act granting lands to the State of Wisconsin for forestry purposes.

(Grants not more than 20,000 acres.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 519, June 27, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3559. An act providing for the subdivision of lands entered under the reclamation act, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 536, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3565. An act to protect birds and their eggs in game and bird preserves.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 546, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3574. An act to amend section 5481 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(Provides punishment for extortion by officers and employees of the United States.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 550, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3582. An act to amend the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900.

(Provides for a Delegate to the House of Representatives.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 551, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3583. An act to prohibit shanghaiing in the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 584, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3591. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 596, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3592. An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 607, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3593. An act for the protection of wild animals in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 607, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3594. An act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and re-

pealing sections 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, and 4390 of the United States Revised Statutes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 611, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3597. An act to provide for the construction of a lock canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the method of construction.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 616, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3607. An act creating the Mesa Verde National Park.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 618, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3608. An act to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(The competency of a witness to testify in any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the courts of the United States shall be determined by the laws of the State or Territory in which the court is held.)

PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA FALLS.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 626, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3621. An act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes.

MEAT-INSPECTION ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 674, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3913. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

(Pp. 674-679, under "Bureau of Animal Industry," meat inspection is provided for, to prevent the use in interstate or foreign commerce of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.)

PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 768, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3915. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 798, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3920. An act defining the right of immunity of witnesses under the act entitled "An act in relation to testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission," and so forth, approved February 11, 1893, and an act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor," approved February 14, 1903, and an act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February 19, 1903, and an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1903.

(Gives immunity only to a natural person in answer to subpoena who gives testimony or produces evidence under oath.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 808, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3932. An act to prohibit the killing of wild birds and wild animals in the District of Columbia.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 809, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3933. An act to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, to define the powers thereof, and to facilitate interstate commerce.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 814, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3934. An act creating a United States court for China, and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 816, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3935. An act to authorize the commencement and conduct of legal proceedings under the direction of the Attorney-General.

INVESTIGATION BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION INTO RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS AND MONOPOLIES IN COAL AND OIL.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 823, Mar. 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 8.] Joint resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make examinations into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil, and report on the same from time to time.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 823, Mar. 21, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 11.] Joint resolution amending joint resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make examinations into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies, and report on the same from time to time, approved March 7, 1906. (Granting powers to secure evidence, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 825, Mar. 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 13.] Joint resolution to correct abuses in the public printing and to provide for the allotment of cost of certain documents and reports.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 826, Mar. 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 14.] Joint resolution to prevent unnecessary printing and binding and to correct evils in the present method of distribution of public documents.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 827, Apr. 19, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 16.] Joint resolution for the relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.

(One million dollars appropriated for relief under direction and discretion of Secretary of War.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 828, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 19.] Joint resolution for the further relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.

(Additional appropriation of a million and a half dollars.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 831, June 11, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 27.] Joint resolution accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and including the same, together with fractional sections 5 and 6, township 5 south, range 22 east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park, and changing the boundaries thereof.

ONLY DOMESTIC MATERIAL FOR PANAMA CANAL.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 835, June 25, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 35.] Joint resolution providing for the purchase of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Resolved, etc., That purchases of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal shall be restricted to articles of domestic production and manufacture, from the lowest responsible bidder, unless the President shall, in any case, deem the bids or tenders therefor to be extortionate or unreasonable.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 838, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 46.] Joint resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report on block-signal systems and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 850, Jan. 18, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 154. An act for the relief of citizens of the island of Jamaica.

(President authorized to use and distribute provisions, clothing, medicines, and other necessary articles belonging to the naval establishment.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 850, Jan. 19, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 300. An act to amend the act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea."

(Provides for lights and fog horns on fishing vessels, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 861, Jan. 25, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 397. An act to reorganize and to increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army.

ACT FORBIDDING CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 864, Jan. 26, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 420. An act to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 866, Jan. 29, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 432. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational, and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 879, Feb. 6, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 468. An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico.

(Grants pensions to soldiers serving ninety days in civil and sixty days in Mexican wars on reaching 62 years.)

ALIEN IMMIGRATION ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 898, Feb. 20, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1134. An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 995, Feb. 26, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1638. An act to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1217, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2515. An act providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States.

(After thirty years' service men may be retired on 75 per cent of pay and allowances they are then in receipt of.)

FOREIGN PASSPORT AND REGISTRATION ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1228, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2534. An act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1233, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2539. An act to amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act entitled "An act to prohibit shanghaiing in the United States," approved June 28, 1906.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1241, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2558. An act to establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace.

(Trustees appointed to take charge of Nobel peace prize awarded to President Roosevelt and promote industrial peace.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1243, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2559. An act to amend the laws governing labor or improvements upon mining claims in Alaska.

(Annual labor or improvements to the value of \$100 to be made on mining claims.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1246, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2564. An act providing for writs of error in certain instances in criminal cases.

(Provides that writs of error may be taken in certain cases by and on behalf of the United States.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1250, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2571. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the withdrawal from bond tax free of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and six.

(Provides for use without tax in manufacture of ether and chloroform; establishment of central denaturing bonded warehouses, etc.)

EXTENSION OF MEAT-INSPECTION LAW.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1256, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2907. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.

(Pages 1260-1265 contain meat-inspection provisions as in previous act for 1907 with amendments.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1282, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2908. An act to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1289, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2913. An act to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes.

ACT LIMITING HOURS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1415, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2939. An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon.

(Fixes sixteen hours as the longest continuous service of trainmen permissible, and that after sixteen hours' work shall have at least ten hours off before going to work again, etc.; also provides for operators, train dispatchers, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1423, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

[No. 19.] Joint resolution to create a joint committee to consider the revision and codification of the laws of the United States.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 6, Feb. 8, 1908.)

CHAP. 19. An act providing for second homestead entries.

(Providing that a person who has made entry and lost it, if not through fraud on his part, shall be allowed to make another.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 46, Mar. 24, 1908.)

CHAP. 96. An act to carry into effect the international convention of December 21, 1904, relating to the exemption in time of war of hospital ships from dues and taxes on vessels.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 46, Mar. 26, 1908.)

CHAP. 99. An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Life-Saving Service of the United States.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 55, Apr. 2, 1908.)

CHAP. 123. An act to amend section 4463 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the complement of crews of vessels, and for the better protection of life.

ANTIPASS ACT.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 60, Apr. 13, 1908.)

CHAP. 143. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906.

(Antipass provisions.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 61, Apr. 16, 1908.)

CHAP. 145. An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 64, Apr. 19, 1908.)

CHAP. 147. An act to increase the pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, the war with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

SECOND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 65, Apr. 22, 1908.)

CHAP. 149. An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 66, Apr. 23, 1908.)

CHAP. 150. An act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 70, Apr. 29, 1910.)

CHAP. 152. An act to repeal an act approved April 30, 1906, entitled "An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes," and for other purposes.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTRATION ACT.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 126, May 13, 1908.)

CHAP. 165. An act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 160, May 14, 1908.)

CHAP. 168. An act to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and for other purposes.

GRADING OF COTTON AND GRAIN.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 251, May 23, 1908.)

CHAP. 192. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

(Pages 256-257 contain provisions for the establishment of a standard for different grades of cotton; also for laboratories for establishing grades of grain for export.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 399, May 27, 1908.)

CHAP. 204. An act to further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 403, May 27, 1908.)

CHAP. 205. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890, as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide revenues for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897.

(Deals with board of general appraisers, appeals therefrom, review, etc.)

CHILD LABOR LAW.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 420, May 28, 1908.)

CHAP. 209. An act to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 424, May 28, 1908.)

CHAP. 211. An act to encourage the development of coal deposits in the Territory of Alaska.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 424, May 28, 1908.)

CHAP. 212. An act to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 444, May 29, 1908.)

CHAP. 216. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted, and for other purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 476, May 30, 1908.)

CHAP. 225. An act to promote the safety of employees on railroads.

(Making it compulsory for locomotives to be equipped with safety ash pans.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 546, May 30, 1908.)

CHAP. 229. An act to amend the national banking laws.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 554, May 30, 1908.)

CHAP. 234. An act to promote the safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives and other dangerous articles and to provide penalties for its violation.

COMPENSATION TO UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES FOR INJURIES.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 556, May 30, 1908.)

CHAP. 236. An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 568, Mar. 6, 1908.)

[No. 11.] Joint resolution authorizing the invitation of governments of other countries to send representatives to the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

REMISSION OF CHINESE INDEMNITY.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 577, May 25, 1908.)
[No. 20.] Joint resolution to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity.

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 583, Dec. 19, 1908.)
CHAP. 6. An act to amend section 1 of the passenger act of 1882.

(Provisions for improved accommodation for steerage passengers on ships.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 584, Jan. 5, 1909.)

CHAP. 7. An act for the relief of citizens of Italy.
(Appropriating \$800,000 for relief of earthquake sufferers.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 614, Feb. 9, 1909.)

CHAP. 100. An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 621, Feb. 16, 1909.)

CHAP. 131. An act to promote the administration of justice in the navy.

(Provides for deck courts, courts-martial, their review, etc.)

ENLARGED HOMESTEAD ACT.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 639, Feb. 19, 1909.)
CHAP. 160. An act to provide for an enlarged homestead.
(Three hundred and twenty acres permitted.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 645, Feb. 24, 1909.)

CHAP. 181. An act to permit change of entry in case of mistake of the description of tracts intended to be entered.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 647, Feb. 25, 1909.)

CHAP. 191. An act to declare and enforce the forfeiture provided by section 4 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

ANTIBUCKET-SHOP LAW.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 670, Mar. 1, 1909.)
CHAP. 233. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," relative to gambling, bucket shops, and bucketing.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 838, Mar. 3, 1909.)

CHAP. 269. An act to amend section 86 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, to provide for additional judges, and for other judicial purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 844, Mar. 3, 1909.)

CHAP. 270. An act for the protection of the surface rights of entrymen.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 845, Mar. 3, 1909.)

CHAP. 271. An act authorizing the necessary resurvey of public lands.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1075, Mar. 4, 1909.)

CHAP. 314. An act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the customs service, and for other purposes.
(Increasing certain salaries in customs service.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1075, Mar. 4, 1909.)

CHAP. 320. An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright.

RECODIFICATION OF UNITED STATES CRIMINAL LAWS.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1089, Mar. 4, 1909.)
CHAP. 321. An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1170, Mar. 4, 1909.)

[No. 28.] Joint resolution concerning and relating to the treaty between the United States and Russia.

(President requested to renew negotiations with Russia, with view to obtain uniformity of treatment for citizens holding passports of United States in Russia irrespective of religion, etc.)

[Public resolution No. 3. S. J. Res. 33.] Joint resolution relating to the provisions of section 10 of the sundry civil act of March 4, 1909. (Approved June 25, 1909.)

(Provides that unexpended balances of river and harbor appropriations, the use of which may be essential, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, for the further maintenance or prosecution of the work to which they pertain, shall not be covered into the Treasury, as provided in case of other appropriations.)

[Public resolution No. 5. H. J. Res. 54.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan cots, tents, and appliances for the use of the forty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Salt Lake City, Utah. (Approved, July 12, 1909.)

THE PAYNE TARIFF ACT.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 11, Aug. 5, 1909.)
CHAP. 6. An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF ACT.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 130, Aug. 5, 1909.)
CHAP. 8. An act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

PROPOSED INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 185.)
Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing an income tax.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY CONGRESS DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS TO DATE.

[Public resolution No. 9, H. J. Res. 103.] Joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus, officers, and employees, and of the Bureau of Forestry, in the Department of Agriculture, and its officers and employees. (Approved January 19, 1910.)

[Public resolution No. 12, S. J. Res. 56.] Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to invite the States to participate in the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography. (Approved January 29, 1910.)

[Public, No. 23, H. R. 16223.] An act extending the time for certain homesteaders to establish residence upon their lands. (Approved January 28, 1910.)

[Public, No. 29, H. R. 14579.] An act to amend section 12 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted, and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1908, and for other purposes. (Approved January 31, 1910.)

[Public, No. 33, H. R. 19548.] An act prescribing certain provisions and conditions under which bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States may be issued, and for other purposes. (Approved February 4, 1910.)

[Public resolution No. 15, S. J. Res. 66.] Joint resolution amending section 18 of the act of July 2, 1909, entitled "An act to provide for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses." (Approved February 15, 1910.)

[Public, No. 34, S. 2523.] An act for the establishment of a new land district in the State of Montana. (Approved February 15, 1910.)

[Public, No. 46, H. R. 12438.] An act to amend sections 7 and 8 of the act of May 29, 1908, entitled "An act to authorize the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations, in the States of South Dakota and North Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect." (Approved February 17, 1910.)

[Public, No. 63, H. R. 18364.] An act to amend section 8 of an act to provide for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved July 2, 1909. (Approved February 25, 1910.)

[Public resolution No. 19, H. J. Res. 137.] Joint resolution to continue in full force and effect an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes." (Approved February 25, 1910.)

[Public, No. 68, H. R. 10106.] An act authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government from the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, of a proposed gift of land contiguous to the Andersonville National Cemetery, in the State of Georgia. (Approved March 2, 1910.)

[Public, No. 78, S. 4639.] An act concerning tonnage duties on vessels entering otherwise than by sea. (Approved March 8, 1910.)

[Public, No. 80, H. R. 13410.] An act to modify the one hundred and twenty-second and one hundred and twenty-fourth articles of war, and to repeal the one hundred and twenty-third article of war. (Approved March 8, 1910.)

[Public resolution, No. 22, S. J. Res. 63.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Mobile, Ala., in April, 1910. (Approved March 15, 1910.)

[Public, No. 87, H. R. 21428.] An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for certain purposes. (Approved March 15, 1910.)

[Public, No. 88, S. 5125.] An act authorizing the creation of an additional land district in the State of Oregon, to be known as the "Vale land district." (Approved March 15, 1910.)

[Public, No. 96, H. R. 18902.] An act to amend an act approved August 13, 1894, entitled "An act relative to recognitions, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon." (Approved March 23, 1910.)

[Public resolution, No. 23, H. J. Res. 172.] Joint resolution enlarging the scope of inquiry of the schedules relating to population for the Thirteenth Decennial Census. (Approved March 24, 1910.)

[Public, No. 107, H. R. 15816.] An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907. (Approved March 26, 1910.)

[Public, No. 108, H. R. 10321.] An act for the relief of homestead settlers under the acts of February 20, 1904; June 5 and 28, 1906; March 2, 1907; and May 29, 1908. (Approved March 26, 1910.)

[Public, No. 110, H. R. 16037.] An act to amend section 810 of the Revised Statutes. (Approved March 28, 1910.)

[Public, No. 117, H. R. 17263.] An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases," approved April 22, 1908. (Survival of right of action to personal representative conferred.) (Approved April 5, 1910.)

[Public, No. 123, S. 5851.] An act to amend an act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga." (Approved April 8, 1910.)

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT THAT THE MINIMUM RATES IN THE PAYNE TARIFF WERE IN FORCE WITH THE COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD, VIZ:

[Issued between January 18, 1910, and March 30, 1910.]

British Empire, German Empire, Republic of France, Spain, Italy, Russian Empire, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Ottoman Empire, Swiss Confederation, Persia, Egypt, Portugal, Sweden, the Netherlands, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Panama, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Liberia, Japan, Indian Empire, Greece, Abyssinia, Morocco, Portugal, Guatemala, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Korea, Costa Rica, Honduras, British Honduras, Austria-Hungary, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Siam, Bhutan, Republic of Andorra, Afghanistan, Haiti, Johore, Montenegro, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Principality of Liechtenstein, Principality of Monaco, Oman, Chinese Empire, Nepal, Republic of San Marino, Dominion of Canada, Salvador, Colombia, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Venezuela, New Zealand, Commonwealth of Australia, and Newfoundland.

JOHN W. JOHNSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11937) for the relief of John W. Johnson.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, John W. Johnson shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company A, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, on the 26th day of July, 1866: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

JESSE ELLIOTT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 23997) for the relief of Jesse Elliott.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to amend the records of the War Department in such manner as to show that Jesse Elliott, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, was enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States on the 18th day of January, 1865, and was killed while in service by the enemy in line of duty April 28, 1865.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA STRICKLAND.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6150) for the relief of Martha Strickland, widow of William Strickland.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of the pension laws William Strickland shall be held and considered to have been in the military service of the United States as a private of Captain James Daniel's company, First Regiment Georgia Militia, Cherokee war, from the 5th day of May, 1838, to the 26th day of June, 1838, and to have been discharged honorably from said service on the date hereinbefore last named."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF HENRY HYER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 20306) to perfect the title to certain lands to the heirs of Henry Hyer and his wife, Julia Hyer, deceased, and other persons.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the title of the heirs of Henry Hyer and Julia Hyer, his wife, deceased, late of Pensacola, Fla., and of such person or persons as by will or otherwise, from, through, or under said Henry Hyer may have claims thereto, to all that certain property in the city of Pensacola, State of Florida, particularly described as follows, to wit: That portion of lot 142, old city of Pensacola, Fla., situated at the southwest corner of Palafox and Intendencia streets, lying within the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot, thence running south 91 feet; thence westerly 80 feet to the western boundary of said lot; thence north along said western boundary 91 feet to the south line of Intendencia street; thence east along said south line of Intendencia street 80 feet to point of beginning; be, and the same is hereby, confirmed to said persons: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only extend to the relinquishment of any title which the United States may have to said land.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

BARTHOLOMEW CRONIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 19857) for the relief of Bartholomew Cronin.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Bartholomew Cronin shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a first lieutenant of Company H, Eighty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 13th day of February, 1864: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to get some information about this. Listening to the reading of the bill, I hear it read that no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act. As I understand it, then, should this bill become a law he is entitled to a pension.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. COX of Indiana. What was the necessity for correcting his record? Was he a deserter?

Mr. BENNET of New York. No; he was dismissed. He was an officer. I will explain the case in three or four words. He enlisted in 1861 as a private. He was promoted to be a second lieutenant and then a first lieutenant. He was a very gallant soldier, and for two years and ten months he had no leave or furlough of any kind. One day, while the regiment was in winter quarters, there was some sort of a gathering, and the colonel of the regiment got the impression that some of the officers had been drinking whisky.

Mr. MANN. That is very strange that he should get that idea.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes. In that perhaps the colonel was correct. He ordered a general assembly, called a dress parade, and put the regiment out on the parade grounds. I got the records of the court-martial and brought them down before the committee, and all the evidence there was against this man was that as he stood in the ranks he was seen to sway slightly and that while in his quarters he had made a noise that was heard by 15 members of his company. Upon that slight evidence he was court-martialed, and after two years and ten days of faithful service was dismissed. Now, in his old age he simply desires this bill, for the purpose of getting a pension, on account of that long and faithful service.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Why has he not appealed to Congress before?

Mr. BENNET of New York. There was another thing: He appealed that same year to President Lincoln, and President Lincoln made an order permitting him to be recommissioned, but at that stage of the war there were no more first lieutenants to be recommissioned from our State, and it was impossible for him to be recommissioned to reenter the service. The application to be recommissioned, as I recall it, was signed by over 40

of the officers who had served with him. He had a gallant and meritorious service, and that appears in the official records of the civil war.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Now, has he tried to secure a pension through the Bureau of Pensions here?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes, he has; but he could not get it because he had—

Mr. COX of Indiana. No discharge?

Mr. BENNET of New York. No discharge.

Mr. COX of Indiana. And that is the reason?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Exactly.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Now, has he ever come to Congress for this relief before; and if not, why is he here after forty-five years?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Because up until now he has not needed the money; now he does. There is no reason why he should have come and asked for a pension years ago when he was getting along without it. Now, he is getting to be an old man, nearly 70 years of age, and needs the pension.

Mr. GARRETT. May I ask the gentleman from New York, is not this a new policy?

Mr. BENNET of New York. It is not unusual. We passed two or three cases, not the same thing, but we have passed cases along the same line.

Mr. GARRETT. I think there are several cases like it on the calendar, but it has not been the policy of the Congress heretofore to pass any bills of that character.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. I can inform the gentleman that this form is new. President Roosevelt vetoed some bills attempting to correct military records—

Mr. GARRETT. That is, in case of desertion.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Yes; and it has been the same where courts-martial have been held, where military records were desired to be changed in the War Department. The Committee on Military Affairs has adopted this policy as to a case which is meritorious and not merely an attempt to change the records of the War Department, but to give the soldier a status under the laws of the United States that would benefit the soldier as if he had been honorably discharged, and that is one of those cases.

Mr. BENNET of New York. It is a unanimous report?

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Yes. We considered this soldier had been a good soldier, and he may have taken a little too much at that time, but President Lincoln forgave him, as far as he could, and we thought we could do no better than to forgive him.

Mr. GARRETT. Of course, I have no idea of how many cases there are of this sort on the rolls of the War Department, where men were dismissed from the service—

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Probably we have 2,000 or 3,000 on the files of the Committee on Military Affairs, and we have reported out probably 20 or 30.

Mr. STERLING. Will this form meet with more approval?

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. This is the form that we understand to be agreeable to the department and President.

Mr. COX of Indiana. As I understand the gentleman, in explaining the policy of the committee now, it is that where a soldier can make a clear case before the committee they will report a bill that would give him a pensionable status under the present law.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. The rule of the committee is, in substance, that where a man was a good soldier and had served faithfully and there was no moral turpitude involved in his dismissal, if he was dismissed for some minor offense, like taking a drink or something like that, we have no objection to his getting a pension in his old age, and this is that kind of a case.

Mr. GARRETT. If the gentleman will permit, I think the suggestion of not appealing to Congress before has some force, if not commendatory, in that he did not ask for a pension until he needed it; but I really believe where a man's military record is wrong he ought to have appealed earlier than this.

Mr. BENNET of New York. He could not legally change his record in any way—

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman suspend a moment?

Mr. MANN. I will withhold the motion.

EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 22846) entitled "An act to further amend the act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes,' approved January 21, 1903," with a Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

[Mr. STEENERSON addressed the House. See Appendix.]

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 19636. An act authorizing the extension of Princeton place NW., in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 19787. An act to change the name of the west side of Fifteenth street NW., between I and K streets, to McPherson place;

H. R. 20579. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 21580. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 1381. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide two new revenue cutters, and for other purposes; and

S. 1751. An act to amend an act entitled "An act creating the Mesa Verde National Park," approved June 29, 1906.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 7138. An act granting to the town of Wilson Creek, Wash., certain lands for reservoir purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 6953. An act authorizing contracts for the disposition of waters of projects under the reclamation act, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

S. 7409. An act for the relief of the First National Bank of Minden, Nebr.—to the Committee on Claims.

BRIDGE ACROSS MORRIS AND CUMMING CHANNEL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 19633) to authorize Aransas Pass Channel and Dock Company to construct a bridge across Morris and Cumming Channel, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House agree to the Senate amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of William S. Merrill, Sixtieth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Little Pedee River, South Carolina (H. Doc. No. 862)—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting an estimate of appropriation for, and recommendation of legislation in relation to, the removal of jail and workhouse prisoners (H. Doc. No. 861)—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the commission created to provide plans and estimates for an armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia, submitting a report (H. Doc. No. 860)—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10430) to authorize the establishment of a marine biological station on the Gulf coast of the State of Florida, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1026), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 20375) to authorize certain changes in the permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1027), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. OLCOTT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 22682) amending paragraph 6 of the act relating to the Metropolitan police force, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1028), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 22688) for the opening of Thirteenth street NW. from Longfellow street to Fourteenth street (or Piney Branch road), reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1029), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 6910) to provide for the extension of Reno road, in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1030), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LEVER, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11798) to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1036), together with the views of the minority, which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule VIII,

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 20644) for the relief of Frederick B. Neilson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1035), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, adverse reports were delivered to the Clerk and laid on the table, as follows:

Mr. ADAIR, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14958) for the relief of Harry Devlin, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 1031), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. MILLINGTON, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16660) for the relief of Matthew Augestine, Daniel Owen, and others, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 1032), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 17479) for the relief of Samuel W. Campbell, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 1033), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. LINDBERGH, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 23316) for the relief of the heirs of Pablo Eugenio Romero, deceased, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 1034), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 542) requesting information of the Attorney-General concerning the imprisonment of certain persons at Florence, Ariz., reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 1037), which said resolution and report were laid on the table.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5767) granting a pension to Isidore Cohen, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CREAGER: A bill (H. R. 24549) establishing a department of public health, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 24550) to amend the law relative to the separation of families—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 24551) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Douglas, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24552) to provide for the erection of a public building at Casper, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 24553) authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Montevideo, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYES (by request): A bill (H. R. 24554) to create a diplomatic post of the first class in Central America, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 24555) to increase the scope of the work of the Division of Information, United States Immigration Service—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 24556) for the completion of the alterations and repairs of the post-office building at Youngstown, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 24557) revising and amending the statutes relative to trade-marks—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 24558) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Lebanon, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 24559) granting a pension to Luther L. Dennis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 24560) granting a pension to Aseneth J. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24561) granting an increase of pension to Artemus Haines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 24562) granting an increase of pension to Johnson E. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 24563) granting a pension to Ulysses G. Duvall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24564) granting a pension to Sarah Latham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24565) granting a pension to Arthur Sinclair—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24566) for the relief of F. T. Craig, sole heir at law of Samuel Craig—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 24567) granting an increase of pension to William Gindlesparger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 24568) granting an increase of pension to Moody J. Boyce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24569) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 24570) granting an increase of pension to William H. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24571) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24572) to correct the military record of Cleveland W. Goff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 24573) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Scobey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24574) granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. Crutchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 24575) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Storer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24576) granting a pension to Joseph P. Dawes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 24577) granting an increase of pension to Adam F. Becker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 24578) for the relief of the estate of Ira W. McCutchen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24579) for the relief of David Johnson, administrator of the estate of Edward C. Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 24580) granting a pension to Kate Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 24581) granting an increase of pension to Erastus Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 24582) granting an increase of pension to Duane L. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 24583) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Levsay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 24584) granting a pension to Daniel Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 24585) granting a pension to Rebecca Brandt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS: A bill (H. R. 24586) granting an increase of pension to George Thayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 24587) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hodgeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 24588) for the relief of J. S. Douglass, administrator of the estate of D. H. Newell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 24589) granting an increase of pension to Simon Paul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 24590) granting an increase of pension to Oliver W. Hussey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 24591) granting an increase of pension to Henry Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 24592) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24593) for the relief of Philip Reiss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THISTLEWOOD: A bill (H. R. 24594) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 24595) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Hurley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON: Petition of Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, favoring House bill 22462—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition from the late captain of the Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, of Columbus, Ohio, favoring

House bill 23436, relative to Philippine service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: Petition of Society of Engineers of Eastern New York, favoring House bill 27372, for military officers, Engineer Corps, to be in charge of river and harbor improvements—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Denison, Kans., for a constitutional amendment recognizing the Deity—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADLEY: Petition of Minisink Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, against repeal of section 40 of immigration law as provided in the Hayes immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BATES: Petition of Randolph Grange, No. 190, of Townville; North Shenango Central Grange, No. 844, of Linesville; Belle Valley Grange, No. 1294, of Erie; and Shaws Landing Grange, No. 164, of Meadville, Patrons of Husbandry, all in the State of Pennsylvania, for Senate bill 5842, strengthening the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Union Council, No. 198, Royal Arcanum, for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Erie Central Labor Union, against federal interference in the matter of the water supply of San Francisco—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of State Council of Pennsylvania, Order of Independent Americans, of Philadelphia, Pa., asking that fraternal periodicals be allowed to carry advertising in their columns—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Erie Local, No. 149, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, favoring House bill 11193 and Senate bill 6155, for improvement of American seamen—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of Long Island Council, No. 173, and Templar Council, No. 1376, Royal Arcanum, of New York, for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of citizens of Riley, Kans., for legislation to control shipment of intoxicants—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLIN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel Craig—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARY: Resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., indorsing the plan to increase the rates of postage on second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CASSIDY: Petition of Iron Molders' Union, No. 27, of Cleveland, Ohio, against federal interference in matter of water supply for San Francisco—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Cleveland Council, No. 733, Knights of Columbus, for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petition of citizens of Warren and Franklin counties, Mo., for appropriation necessary for improvement of the Missouri River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of National Butchers' Protective Association, for amendment of the tariff law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of First United Presbyterian Church of Wilmerding, Pa., for an amendment to the Constitution in recognition of the Deity in that instrument—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association, for amendment of the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of J. A. Homberger and others, of Davenport, Iowa, favoring the passage of the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DICKINSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jesse T. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, favoring House bill 22462, placing grazing lands under control of Secretary of Agriculture—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL: Petition of Onondaga Council, No. 61, Royal Arcanum, for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Petition of immigration commission of the California State Council and Unity Council, No. 39, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of San Jose, Cal., favoring further restriction of immigration as per House bill 13404—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of San Francisco Council, No. 1624, Royal Arcanum, for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Brotherhood of Teamsters, favoring House bill 19796 and Senate bill 5900, known as the forty-eight-hour bills, and other bills affecting post-office employees—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of State Humane Association of California, against section 5 of House bill 22321, vesting jurisdiction over animals of the District of Columbia in the police department—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FOELKER: Petition of Empire State Council, No. 1839, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Board of Estimate and Appropriation, for enactment of addition to section 10 of the river and harbor act of March 3, 1899, for protection and preservation of navigable waters of the United States—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, for the pneumatic mail-tube system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, for but one flag, the Stars and Stripes, and but one national uniform—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Association of the Officers of the Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, of Columbus, Ohio, favoring the passage of House bill 23436, for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands, etc.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Dr. E. W. Weis, of Ottawa, Ill., secretary of Illinois State Medical Society, favoring the passage of Senate bill 6049, for the establishment of a department of public health, etc.—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, Volunteer Harbor, No. 4, 150 State street, Boston, Mass., for House bill 23689—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Petition of United Master Butchers of America, favoring bill introduced by Mr. FOELKER, for temporary remission of the tariff on all food-producing animals—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association of Allegheny County, Pa., against continuing the tax of 10 per cent on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Somerset Stone Company, of Johnstown, Pa., favoring the federal automobile registration bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GUERNSEY: Petition of Joel A. Haycock Post, No. 34, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, against retention of the Lee statue in the Capitol—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HANNA: Petition of residents of Bowman County, N. Dak., favoring immediate issuance of register's certificates to persons having made proof on their homesteads, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of John B. Scobey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KENDALL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James M. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: Petition of Local Union No. 1282, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Salem, Ohio, against federal interference in the water supply of San Francisco—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Perry Grange, No. 1660, Patrons of Husbandry, of Salem, Ohio, for a national board of health—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

By Mr. McHENRY: Petition of Columbia Grange, No. 875, Patrons of Husbandry, of Columbus, Pa., for Senate bill 5842, governing traffic in oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Papers to accompany bill for relief of Kate Miller, widow of Stephen A. Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: Papers consisting of an editorial from the Journal of the American Medical Association, April 2, 1910, and a paper entitled "The economic advisability of inaugurating a national department of health," by Prof. J. Pease Norton, of Yale University, to accompany bill for a federal bureau of public health (S. 6049)—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution, against the abolition of the Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Local No. 150, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers, favoring House bill 11193 and Senate bill 6155, relative to American seamen—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MILLINGTON: Petition of merchants of Utica, N. Y., for enactment of House bill 23587, fixing size of baskets and other fruit holders—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIMMONS: Petition of Linwood (N. Y.) Grange, No. 1084, Patrons of Husbandry, against any change in the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of the Connecticut Editorial Association, in relation to stamped envelopes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the estate of David H. Newell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of T. O. Howe Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Green Bay, Wis., for a volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Massapequa Council, No. 1336, Royal Arcanum, for House bill 17543—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, in favor of Senate bill 6049, for a national department of public health—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Also, petitions of Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York City, and Local Union No. 892, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, for a department of public health—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Also, petition of California Wine Association of New York, against Senate bill 5483, to regulate liquor selling in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Connecticut Editorial Association, favoring Senate bill 1614 and House bill 3075, prohibiting printing of advertisements and cards on stamped envelopes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WOODYARD: Petition of Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, of Cairo, W. Va., for amendment of House bill 21321 by eliminating the fifth clause of section 344—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1910.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

J. B. Verdun, jr., administrator of the estate of Romain Verdun, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 490);

Achille P. Rachal, administrator of the estate of Ozam D. Metoyer, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 495); and

Katherine McClelland, administratrix of the estate of Robert M. McClelland, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 496).

The foregoing causes were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution:

S. 2863. An act to provide for payment of the claims of certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands;

S. 3092. An act to grant authority to the Crosby Transportation Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., to change the name of the steamer *Naomi* to *E. G. Crosby*;

S. 4460. An act permitting Salmon M. Allen to make a second homestead entry;

S. 5499. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Rawlins, Wyo.;

S. 6496. An act to correct the military record of Sumner Dennis; and